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THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1861.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The regular edition of this paper will not be issued to-morrow morning. We have made arrangements for receiving the President's Message by telegraph, and if it is delivered to-day and received at any time during the afternoon or evening, it will be published in an extra and delivered to our city subscribers.

WASHINGTON.

Congress assembles at 12 o'clock noon, to-day, and its organization will be early and easily effected. As was the case two years ago, a first informal ballot will be had, after which all the votes are to be centered upon the stronger party—in the present instance ensuring his election. If Mr. Blair of Missouri, whom our dispatches indicate as likely to be chosen, is not elected, therefore, upon the first ballot, he will most assuredly be on the second; and the minor offices will then no doubt be apportioned by resolution.

The Message and accompanying reports are said to be ready, but it is not certain they will be transmitted to the two Houses before Friday.

MAJOR-GENERAL LYON.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of yesterday says:

"We are apprised by private letter from Washington that the eminent services of Gen. Lyon in the West have been appropriately recognized by the Government, and he has been promoted to the rank of Major-General, and assigned the command of a Department of the West comprising the States of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. This is good news for Missouri, and the finishing death-stroke to secession in this State. True merit has its reward."

The promotion of Gen. Lyon and his appointment to the command of the Department of the West, including Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, will be hailed with supreme satisfaction everywhere. It was hoped and expected that the command of the West would be given to Gen. Fremont, but the recent remarkable campaign of Gen. Lyon in Missouri has given to the whole country a confidence in his sagacity, energy and military capacity which would have been satisfied with nothing short of his promotion to a Major-Generalship and an important command. We believe we are correct in saying that the Illinois soldiers could not be better suited if they were allowed to make their choice from the whole army list of the United States.

Our special Washington dispatch insists that the command of the Western Army is assigned to Gen. Fremont. If this be true we trust that the *Democrat's* information may not prove untrue as to the promotion of Gen. Lyon to the Major-Generalship which his conduct has so richly merited.

NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

Eighty-five years ago this day the delegates of the thirteen Colonies, in Congress assembled at Philadelphia, put forth a Declaration of Independence, announcing to the nations of the earth, that the United Colonies had become a free and independent people. They set forth the reasons which impelled them to seperate from the mother country, and the principles which should guide and govern their future political course. They broadly asserted that all men are born equal and are entitled to the enjoyment of certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The parent country denied the truth of these dogmas, and the colonies appealed to arms to sustain them. The first blow was struck at Lexington on the 19th of April, 1775, nearly fifteen months prior to the formal Declaration of Independence, during which period the bloody contest had been going on between the colonies and the Imperial Government,—a contest which was waged seven years longer before Great Britain would consent that the "united colonies were, and of right ought to be, a free and independent nation."

After the lapse of eighty-five years, the American people are again convulsed with a civil war. A parricidal blow has been struck at the existence of the Republic. Traitors have arisen in our midst bound intent on the destruction of the Nation. Patriotic men have rallied around the old standard of the Revolution to save the precious legacy bequeathed by the Fathers to their posterity. The contest convulses the continent. The shock of war is felt by every power on earth. Half a million are in arms, some to madly and impiously pull down the beautiful temple of Liberty, and others to defend it from desecration. This tremendous struggle has its nearest counterpart in the treason described by Milton, when Lucifer rebelled against the Government of the Most High, and was cast out of Heaven, by the angel Michael.

It cost rivers of blood, and consumed the treasure of a generation to assert successfully the principles of the Declaration and found a nation to carry them into practice, and that nation and those principles can only be preserved by another sacrifice of life and property. But they are worth infinitely more than they will cost the people to preserve. The lovers of Liberty and American Nationality will gather around the ark of the covenant, and protect it with a living rampart, against which treason will dash in vain. The loyal men of America will come out of this fiery trial, this baptism of blood, purified and strengthened. They will thenceforth cherish their Republic and its blessed liberties, more tenderly and devotedly than ever before. This wicked assault on the integrity of the nation was necessary to make men properly value the inheritance they have been enjoying. This war will brush away the cob-webs of party. It will bring true men into closer fellowship, by consuming partisan animosities and sectarian prejudices. It will lift men's minds above sordid selfishness, and convince them that money getting is not the noblest object in life. It will place patriotism above pelf, and principle before party, and our country above all earthly things. We will all cherish our nationality more dearly; we will estimate our privileges more highly; we will guard our liberties more jealously. We will as a people, become better men and women, more kind and forgiving, more honest and brotherly, more of one heart and purpose, elevated Christians and purer Republicans.

The Idea of Compromise in the South.

Ultra Southern papers are generally encouraging the idea that the U. S. Congress, which meets on the 4th of July, will, in some manner, put an end to the war. The [Augusta] *Chronicle and Sentinel* of June 28th publishes a letter dated Yorktown, Va., June 24th, from which we extract the following:

"The knowing ones are of the opinion that hostilities will cease after the sitting of the Northern Congress at Washington. The whole responsibility rests upon them, as our request is reasonable—only to be let alone. If this is not granted, we will carry the war into their own country, and their own soil shall be the field of battle."

A correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, writing from Richmond on the 30th, says:

"The reaction so long predicted at the North having begun, the circulating petitions of merchants, bankers, clergymen and other citizens of New York, which are pressing their peaceful influence upon Abraham Lincoln, are also [illegible]

PROGRESS OF EVENTS.

The President Repudiates all Compromise—The Chesapeake Blockade—New Military Provisions—Union Men in Texas.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 2d, 1861.

THE PRESIDENT FIRM AGAINST COMPROMISE.

We are enabled to verify and emphasize our declaration of yesterday, that there will be no reference to any compromise, nor will the question of Convention be alluded to in the President's Message. We think we are not wrong in stating that the President occupies the very highest ground in asserting the power of the Government. All that the country can ask of him beyond this, is to be, in fact, what he is in office—the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, and apply his vigorous determination, of which he has ample stores, when aroused, to the prosecution of the war.

THE WESTERN COLUMN HEADING FOR RICHMOND.

The Western column is likely to monopolize the glory of an advance. The Indiana troops have already reached Beverly, and are heading toward that centre of all interest and attraction, Richmond. Take courage, men of war. The blazonry of our stripes and stars shall yet float under a July sun, upon the heights of Shockoe Hills.

THE CHESAPEAKE BLOCKADE NEGLECTED.

The brig Moro, lately arrived here with a cargo of ice from New York, brings curious news as to the effectiveness of the blockade of the Chesapeake. She passed the Capes in open daylight, saw the fleet lying off Old Point, and continued up the bay without displaying her colors; nor till she had arrived off Aquia Creek did any vessel of the blockading squadron take any notice of her. At that place the Pawnee brought her to and sent a boat on board. The officer in command expressing astonishment that the brig's papers were not indorsed, reported to his superior, who also boarded the brig. As there was no reason to suspect the Captain of illegal intention he was sent on his way, and the Pawnee's boat took back an acceptable load of ice. But suppose this craft had been engaged in carrying arms or munitions of war, she could have taken them up the York or Rappahannock rivers and no one would have been the wiser. In what sense is this an effective blockade?

NEW MILITARY PROVISIONS.

Among the provisions of the military bill to be introduced into the Senate by Gen. Wilson, will be one reducing the terms of enlistment for the new regiments added to the regular army to three years, and offering a bounty. Without such inducements it might be difficult to attract men to the regular in place of the volunteer service. By another provision the number of Generals will be increased so as to give the regular army three Major Generals instead of two, and six Brigadiers instead of four, and still further to increase the number of each class in the volunteer corps.

ARREST FOR TAMPERING WITH SOLDIERS.

John Rives was arrested by a squad of the 26th Pennsylvania Regiment, yesterday, on a charge of tampering with the soldiers, and inducing them to desert. A private testified that he went to Rives's house, and asked him to make a knapsack box. Rives asked how he fared, and he said that he did not get enough to eat. Rives then asked witness why he did not leave. He then went on to show the advantages of joining the Southern army, and that if he would leave and go down there he would soon make his fortune, and might marry a rich planter's daughter. Witness told him he had no clothes to disguise himself, and Rives gave him a dollar with which to buy clothes. Ellonger's statement was corroborated by a companion, and Rives was committed for a further examination. A number of other spies have been arrested within the last twenty-four hours.

A FATAL IMPRUDENCE.

A soldier of the 79th New York Regiment, stationed at Georgetown, was returning last night to camp, and on being challenged by the sentry, "Who goes there?" answered in jest, "A Secessionist." The sentry fired instantly, and the unlucky joker fell mortally wounded.

Government has purchased 3,000 draft horses, and wishes 3,000 more.

Among the clerks who infest the Treasury Department is one formerly a Methodist local preacher, born in Alabama, and appointed from Virginia, who is retained, although he refused to take the oath of allegiance.

There is a man employed in the Interior Department, in the capacity of messenger to the Secretary, who, we are assured, offered to wager one hundred dollars that Abraham Lincoln would never be inaugurated President of the United States.

THE UNION MEN OF TEXAS.

It is so long since we have had any authentic news from Texas, that some were beginning to fear that the Union men of the State had been crushed into silence. But the following intelligence, furnished by a prominent citizen of Western Texas, who has just arrived here, puts another face on the matter.

A movement which has much strength and character, is on foot to organize a new State out of Western Texas. It is strongly supported by the united German press in that section. The Union feeling is rapidly increasing, and has already made itself seriously felt by the traitors. Secret Union societies exist throughout the western section, and are becoming more open in their proceedings.

Gen. Carpen has been nominated as an unconditional Union candidate for Congress, will be elected, and will soon come to Washington, to make known the wishes of his constituents, and ask for a sufficient force from Government to enable the loyal men of Texas to assert the authority of the Government. Gen. C. is at the head of the Union forces, and has already become an object of great terror to the traitors, whom he has defeated thus far in every skirmish. For example, on the 3d inst., Gen. C. at the head of 207 mounted Rangers, made a descent upon an armed camp of 457 Rebels, and killed 198 on the spot. The rest fled, leaving everything behind, glad enough to escape with whole skins from a man who treats all traitors that fall into his hands as they deserve, who knows their hiding places and is sure to be at their backs when they least expect it.

Another skirmish in Western Virginia

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of Monday gives the following particulars of a little fight in Tucker County:

Dr. Parsons, who arrived from Tucker yesterday (Sunday) reports a little brush with the enemy at his election precinct, Esquire Bowman's. An election was held there Saturday, for member of the Legislature. The secessionists with the double motive of capturing the Doctor, whom they knew to be there, and of breaking up the election, undertook to make a descent upon the place with a troop of cavalry, numbering some sixty. But the Union men who had been apprised of their intention made preparation to receive them, by posting a company on each side of the road approaching the place, and would certainly have captured them, but for a hint the rebels had got of the arrangement. This made them cautious, and they discovered the ambuscade in time to wheel their horses and make good their escape, not however until a volley had killed one of their Lieutenants and emptied three other saddles, the owners of which were supposed to have been wounded. The horses were captured, but the men could not be found. They were supposed to have been carried off by their comrades, who immediately took to the brush and could not be pursued. One of the Union men, a soldier of the Ohio 14th, was shot through the head and instantly killed, by a scattering volley from the retreating foe. Another was wounded in the leg.

The election, however, came off successfully, and Dr. Parsons was elected to the Legislature.

Intelligence from the Capital.

The Compromise Question—Cause of Delay—Quantity of Public Arms—Other Items.

[Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.]

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1861.

I think I have obtained a sight of the small live coal that made so much compromise smoke a few days since. There has been talk of a compromise, and I have no doubt there is a compromise sentiment among some members of the Cabinet, or rather a desire to arrange with the rebel States for a peaceful separation. Those entertaining this feeling sought to ascertain the public pulse, and they put out this compromise suggestion as a feeler—very much as some good loyal men, acting under Gen. McDowell's orders, send up rockets and alarm our camps, merely to see how they are prepared for such a surprise, in case the other side should come upon us suddenly. I think those who put forward the compromise feelers are not disposed to try the dodge a second time. The popular pulse beats no response.

Preparations making by the War Department indicate that a movement forward is yet delayed by a want of transportation facilities. There has been so much reliance placed upon railroads that no adequate means of transportation have been kept on hand. It appears never to have occurred to the army officers that railroads could be destroyed, and that something as a substitute must be provided.

There is a probability that several of the civil appointments made during the recess of the Senate, will not be confirmed by that body, if their names are sent in. Some are notoriously unfit—some physically incapacitated, and are known to be no better than petty thieves. The Military Committee of the Senate will carefully scrutinize the list, and purge it, if it is sent in as published.

There are now reported to be seven South Carolina regiments with the Confederate army under Beauregard, at Manassas Junction and Fairfax Court-house, averaging about 650 men each. The term of the first expired yesterday, but they will remain a short time, by agreement, in anticipation of an early fight, it is said. Of this regiment, on Friday last, there were 180 sick in the hospital, with the measles.

Prof. Wise, of Lancaster, Penn., it is understood, has been engaged by the Government for war balloon operations.

It is ascertained from an official source that about 200,000 stand of arms have already been issued, leaving half that number still on hand, [illegible]

Hence the recent importation must be on State or private account. Dealers and inventors are daily offering to supply the Government, which, however, prefers its own patterns of uniformity. There is no lack of facilities, it will thus be seen, for arming all the troops that may be called into the field. There is abundance of ordnance and ordnance stores and other enginery of warfare.

The hotels are crowded with civilians. It is not strange, I suppose, in these dull times, that gentlemen should be anxious to obtain employment, but it does sound queer to hear ex-members of Congress importuning for clerkships in departments, and situations as doorkeepers in the halls they have occupied as representatives.

MATTERS AT CAIRO.

THE SECESSIONISTS OF WESTERN KENTUCKY.

The six thirty-two pounders which were sent up to Columbus last week, by Gen. Pillow, and which were reported to be sent back by the remonstrance of the citizens, were, instead of being returned to Union City, only sent down a few miles above Columbus, and are there now. The remonstrances of the citizens were only a ruse, out of a wholesome fear of Gen. Prentiss. Western Kentucky under the protection of "armed neutrality," is daily sending recruits and supplies to Union City, and the State troops now in rendezvous at Columbus will follow those that have gone before straight into Gen. Pillow's camp.

Reports from Paducah represent that city to be swarming with secessionists, who are establishing a system of terror and are driving out the Union men every day. Last week several Union men were seized and carried over by force, and landed on the Illinois shore. On Friday evening last two Union men, Samuel M. Woodward, of Paducah, and Frederick Rosell, of St. Louis, arrived at Cairo, having been driven out by threats. They report a large force of secessionists there, from 500 to 800 strong, and mostly armed.

A man named Ben. Pickett, living in South Ballard, Ky., about twelve miles from Cairo, is missing under suspicious circumstances, such as induce the belief that he has been murdered. At a Union flag raising in that vicinity, Pickett was considerably excited by liquor, and was conspicuous in cheering the flag. He left for home in company with a known secessionist, and since that time has been missing.

DISLOYAL MEN IN TOWN.

It is currently reported around town that they have at headquarters, the names of eighty six Democrats, including the first citizens of Cairo, who are soon to be compelled to take an oath of allegiance to the United States. On Saturday night there was quite a commotion in the camp at Bird's Point, occasioned by an attack on one of the picket guards. A fellow crept up closely to him, fired a pistol at him without effect, then sprang on him and cut him severely in the arm with a knife. The guard threw him off and fired at him, but he got away in the dark. It is supposed that he is the fellow who had been lounging around the camp, and, having been caught talking treason to the soldiers, was seized, had his hair cropped, and was drummed out of the camp. There are many of these hangers-on in the camps, exciting discontent among the troops, who need close watching.

MUSTERING THE TROOPS.

The great hindrance in the way of re-enlistment is that the troops have not been paid off. Officers and men are affected alike by this stringency in the pocket, which, as a general disease, is worse than the cholera. Some objection is also made to the organization of the brigade. Capt. Smith's Chicago Light Artillery have refused to swear in. Hope was expressed that the troops would be paid this week. On the Fourth of July a grand review of the troops will take place, when they will be addressed by Gen. Prentiss, who feels confident that four fifths of the brigade will remain. The two German companies from Chicago, who left Cairo to join Hecker's Regiment at Alton, are expected here again.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.]

CAIRO, July 2, 1861.

Advices from Commerce state that the secessionists along the line of march of the late expedition sent out by Gen. Prentiss, have in many cases fled, taking their families with them, fearing arrest by the Federal authorities. The Union people at Commerce and in Scott county are greatly assured, and sent their thanks to Gen. Prentiss for his prompt action to quell the secessionists. Before, the people—Union men in Commerce especially—did not feel safe to go to bed at night, as frequent threats had been made to burn the town; so, also, at Hamburgh and other points. Now they feel perfectly secure.

There are reports, by scouts, from Southern Missouri. Detachments of rebel troops are constantly passing down to the Arkansas line, taking care not to come too near the river line.

Capt. Pitcher, of the regular army, was yesterday engaged in swearing in the volunteers of the brigade for three years.

Capt. Taylor's battalion of Chicago Light Artillery were all sworn in, with the exception of four men. This is one of the finest artillery companies of the Union. Captain Haughtaling's splendid company of artillery, from Ottawa, Illinois, will, I learn, all re-enlist. Captain Smith's battalion of artillery express a willingness to enlist for the war, but object, I learn, to enlist for the three years, being very apprehensive that, in case the war ended before that time, they might be retained in service. They are a highly efficient and disciplined company, and Gen. Prentiss is anxious to retain them, and Capt. Pitcher has telegraphed to Washington for instructions.

The greater part of the brigade, it is thought, will re-enlist, and every exertion will be made to induce them to do so. The people of the State could greatly aid in this matter by aiding out of their abundance the families of the volunteers, many of whom are suffering. The great fault has been that in too many cases when the first enlistments took place, lavish promises were made by wealthy people to take care of the families of the volunteers, and which promises have not been fulfilled. Men of families must be sustained in their efforts for the cause of the country, and promises ought never to be made to them which are not fulfilled.

Not scarcely a man of this fine brigade would return home, if their fellow citizens who enjoy peace and plenty at home would share a little of that plenty with their families.

Bold Piratical Proceeding—Seizure of a Steamboat.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 1, 1861.

The steamer St. Nicholas, seized on the Potomac, last Saturday, by an organized party who had taken passage on her, under various disguises, was a regular boat between Baltimore and Washington.

Among the passengers were one or two persons in ladies' apparel, with immense traveling trunks, apparently destined for Point Look Out, a watering place. On arriving at this place no one got off, but several passengers came on board for Washington. The steamboat had proceeded some fifteen miles up the Potomac, when, by a complete surprise, the Captain was locked in the cabin and one or two other men and the officers of the boat were secured. The large Saratoga trunks were opened by the passengers who had caused these summary proceedings, and minie rifles, revolvers and other firearms were taken out, as well as a number of uniforms. Those who came on board in ladies' apparel soon appeared in Zouave costume, heavily armed, and prepared to assume command. When the boat reached the Virginia shore, a company of Tennessee Rangers were found under the command of M. W. Cluskey, formerly of Washington and late Postmaster of the United States House of Representatives, but at present editor of the Memphis *Avalanche*. The recruits were gladly welcomed, and there was much enthusiasm at the success of the expedition. There was one passenger who belonged to Washington, and after much parleying he was rowed across to the Maryland shore and left. As the row-boat was returning, the Freeborn hove in sight and captured it with two rebels. It was stated that the party intended to capture the Freeborn when she signaled the St. Nicholas for a search in accordance with the usual practice, as it would have been easily accomplished by these boarding pirates while the crew of the Freeborn was divided for the search of the steamboat.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The following account of the seizure of the slaver St. Nicholas, by the rebels, is furnished here by the *Exchange*, a secession sheet:

The St. Nicholas, on her last trip from Baltimore, took on board as passenger a French lady, of dark complexion, of rather masculine features, but of quiet manners. There were also a number of passengers who were proceeding to different points on the Potomac.

At Point Look-Out two more passengers were also taken on board. Soon after this, in the middle of the night, the French woman, having retired for a few moments to her stateroom, suddenly emerged, her wig and petticoat doffed, in full military costume, with revolvers and cutlass by her side.

Twenty-five passengers drew their revolvers at the same time, and in a trice officers and crew were made prisoners. The boat was put in charge of the Point Look-Out passengers, who proved to be retired navy officers. The steamer was then run into Cone River, on the Virginia side, where the passengers, who were treated with great civility, were all landed, and a company of one hundred Tennesseeans, who were in readiness, were taken aboard.

The St. Nicholas then headed up the river, in search of the Pawnee, it being part of the programme of this gallant young Colonel—for such he is—to run into the Pawnee, take her by surprise, leap on board and take possession of her. Not being able to find the Pawnee, the Saint Nicholas turned round and steamed for the bay.

Between Smith's Point and the Rappahannock, the steamer fell in at different times with three vessels—one loaded with coffee, one with coal, and one with ice. These were all captured and taken to Fredericksburg, where the heroes of this achievement were received with military honors.

THE SEALS OF VIRGINIA.—The agent sent here to procure seals for the State of Virginia under the new organization, has completed his schedule, and will return to Wheeling to-[illegible]

THE LATEST NEWS.

Great Events Near at Hand.

The Army Arranged for Battle.

TROOPS CROSSING THE POTOMAC.

EIGHTEEN BRIGADES FORMED.

Gen. Fremont Coming West.

THE VICTORY AT MARTINSBURG.

Meeting of Congress

The Message and State Papers.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1861.

General Patterson, in a dispatch to the War Department, received this morning, confirms the news of his victory over the rebels near Martinsburg. He says that his forces contended against ten thousand men, with four cannon, and thoroughly routed them; and that he is now occupying the rebel encampments. The loss of life and the wounded are not given.

Gen. Fremont is now definitely assigned to the command of the Western Army.

To-morrow morning a grand review of thirty-three regiments will be held by the President, General Scott, and members of the Cabinet. Other imposing ceremonies will also take place in honor of our National Anniversary.

Mr. Colfax having withdrawn his name, the contest for Speaker is now between Blair and Grow. The former will doubtless be elected on the second ballot, and Forney will probably be re-elected Clerk. The Members have nearly all arrived.

The Grand Army, here and across the river, has been divided into eighteen brigades, of four regiments each, and their respective commanders appointed. This is another sign of impending action.

The Second Maine Regiment now occupy the most advanced posts on the Virginia side.

Thirty-two additional graduated West Pointers have arrived, and will be immediately detailed for active service.

FROM QUINCY.

A Haul of Rebels from Missouri.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

QUINCY, July 3, 1861.

A detachment of the 2d Iowa Regiment arrived here this afternoon, with 15 secessionist prisoners captured at St. Joseph, two of whom are State Senators, some others editors, and all of them prominent men. They are under guard in Col. Palmer's Camp.

About half of Col. Palmer's Regiment (the 14th Illinois) have gone to spend the Fourth among their friends in different parts of the State.

A Company of Cavalry from Monmouth, Capt. Harding commanding, about 100 in number, arrived here last night, and went into camp to-day at the Fair Grounds.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, July 3, 1861.

Information was received at the Arsenal, to-day, that secessionists near Allenton, thirty miles out on the Pacific Railroad, were laying plans to burn the Merrimac bridge, and to raise a company to join the State forces in the Southwest. Measures have been taken to circumvent their plans.

The impression prevails, founded on general rumor, that several secession flags will be raised to-morrow. A secession badge appeared for sale on the street to-day. If flags are raised they will be hauled down.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Munitions of War Smuggled into New Orleans.

CAIRO, July 3.—A passenger from New Orleans reports that on Tuesday last a Bremen bark arrived at New Orleans with 40,000 German muskets, 8 second-hand field pieces, 5,000 cavalry sabres, and 7,000 kegs of powder. She run the blockade by hoisting English colors and reporting herself an English man-of-war, sent to reconnoitre on the American coast. A Lieutenant of the bark, dressed in British uniform, visited the blockading vessel with false papers of the bark. He was treated with marked consideration by the officers on board, and after remaining three hours in company with our American vessel, the bark drifted two miles distant, when she took down her British colors, hoisted the Confederate flag and run to the mouth of the Mississippi. The American vessel fired four shots at the bark after she hoisted the rebel flag, none of which took effect. The Captain of the bark hailed from Bristol, Rhode Island.

Fifteen thousand rebels are reported encamped at Union City, and troops arriving daily. The camp extends four miles along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. It is rumored there are 500 rebels near Cape Girardeau, Mo., and that an attack will be made on that place to-night.

THE ADVANCE TO MARTINSBURG.

Gen. Patterson's Official Dispatch.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., July 3.—The following dispatch from Gen. Patterson to headquarters at Washington, was received here and forwarded at a quarter past 2 o'clock this morning. It is dated at Black River, near Martinsburg, Va., and is as follows:

"To Col. E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General:

"I left Williamsport at 6 o'clock this morning for this place, and drove and routed the rebels, who were about 10,000 strong, and who had four guns. I now occupy their camp, with the loss, I regret to say, of three killed and ten wounded.

[Signed] R. PATTERSON,
Major Gen. Commanding."

It is said that Gen. Scott was much gratified with this news.

Geo. Drake, of Milwaukee, of the 1st Wisconsin Regiment, was killed at Williamsport. The names of others killed and wounded will be in after a while, and will be sent by telegraph if any from the West.

A thirty-two pound rifle cannon just mounted here, is at the Railroad station, labelled "Major Doubleday, Williamsport." It is soon to be forwarded.

The latest dispatch from Hagerstown says that among the cases in the hospital, of the wounded at Williamsport, is W. A. Matthews of the Wisconsin regiment. F. W. Bowman, of the same regiment, appears to be the only one of the United States soldiers killed as far as known.

Patriotism in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 3.—Great efforts are making for celebrating the Fourth of July here by Union men. A splendid silk regimental national flag has been prepared by citizens of Baltimore to present to the 6th Massachusetts regiment. The stars are encircled with the following inscription in gilt letters: "Loyal citizens of Baltimore, to the 6th regiment of of Massachusetts." In the inside of this inscription is another circle with the words: "Pratt street, Baltimore, April 19th, 1861." It is designed to present this flag to-morrow, if arrangements can be made.

Soldiers are still on guard in various parts of the city. They receive many civilities from loyal citizens.

Gen. Fremont to take Command in the West.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Notwithstanding former reports and rumors about Maj. Gen. Fremont's command, it was not until to-day that the conclusion was reached by the Government. He has impatiently awaited his orders, while carefully refraining from an expression of preference for any particular field. He had a long interview with the President last night, and will at once leave Washington to take command of the great Western movement.

Prospect of an Advance.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—There are many evidences of a speedy advance on Fairfax Court House. Immense quantities of army provisions have been sent over the Potomac, and there is unusual activity in military preparations.

The Minnesota Regiment, heretofore located on the Capitol grounds, broke camp this morning, and embarked at the Navy Yard, on the steamers Philadelphia and Baltimore, for Alexandria, taking all their camp equipage with them.

The New Government of Virginia.

WHEELING, July 3.—Both houses of the Legislature organized yesterday. Lieut. Gov. Paisley took the chair in the Senate, and Dan'l West, of Jackson, was elected Speaker in the House. Gov. Pierpoint's Message was sent to both bodies last night, together with documents from Washington officially recognizing the new Government. The message is a very [illegible]

commends an energetic co-operation with the Federal Government.

Twenty-seven thousand dollars in specie, belonging to the State, was seized and brought here last night, by order of Gov. Pierpoint, from the Exchange Bank of Weston. It is supposed that Wise was heading for Weston to get this money.

Congress and the President's Message.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The liveliest interest continues to be felt in the election of Speaker, and it has been decided by the Republicans not to hold a caucus. Mr. Grow's friends are feeling quite confident that he will be elected on the first ballot. It seems also to be generally understood that Mr. Etheridge will in that event be elected Clerk of the House, also on the first ballot.

It is uncertain whether the President's Message will be transmitted to Congress to-morrow or Friday—probably on Friday. It may, however, be positively stated that the document will be telegraphed to the press, as no copies will be sent on in advance.

The reports of the Secretaries of War, Navy and Treasury are now complete, but they are as unattainable as the Message itself. The latter will not much exceed the President's Inaugural, and will be devoted exclusively to questions of the war. It will be decided and emphatic, and in favor of the maintenance of the unity and indivisibility of the Republic at all hazards.

The contest for the Speakership is narrowed down to Blair and Grow, Colfax having declined.

Interesting from Virginia.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Richmond papers of Monday, just received here, give ridiculous accounts of the conflict at Mathias Point and Romney, claiming that in both affairs large numbers of Federal troops were killed.

The rebel convention at Richmond have formally expelled the members who were elected from Western Virginia, and have provided for an election of President and Vice President of the Southern Confederacy in November next.

Great excitement existed at Gosport and Portsmouth in consequence of an order to administer the oath of allegiance to the rebel Government to all the workmen now employed.

A rebel privateer has captured two Northern vessels off Cape Hatteras. Their names are the Transit and Hannah Black, the former owned in New London, Conn.

Gen. Lee's wife (formery Mary Custis) remarked a few days ago, that her husband had sweat great drops of blood because of the fatal step he had taken in joining the rebels.

From Louisville—The Blockade, Etc.

LOUISVILLE, July 3.—In the Circuit Court, Judge Muir presiding, arguments were concluded in the case of Brady & Davis vs. the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, for refusal to transport goods to Tennessee. The court is expected to render a decision Saturday or early next week. To day the Tennessee directors of the road were summoned by telegraph and met here and overruled the decision of James Guthrie, their President, whereby the road is now opened for freight until the decision of the Court is rendered. Shippers intend to send forward freight to-morrow, but Mr. Cotton, Surveyor of this port, threatens to seize all articles destined for Tennessee, which may be delivered to the road.

There are now seven full Companies of Colonel Rosseau's Regiment in camp.

Several officers of the State Guard having resigned and entered the United States service under Col. Rosseau, Col. Tilghman of the State Guard has also resigned and gone with a considerable portion of his regiment to join the Tennessee troops.

Investigations of the political principles of teachers in the public schools are going on, and many are reported as secessionists.

The *Journal* has a letter from a member of Blanton Duncan's regiment, giving a distressing account of affairs in Virginia. He says the men are half fed, have no clothes except what they left Louisville with, and are treated like dogs, and if the men could exercise their will they would return to Kentucky. The *Democrat* has a statement to the same effect, made by a deserter who reached here from the same regiment.

A lot of guns sent to Columbus, Ky., from Union City, Tenn., lately, was returned by the citizens of Columbus to Louisville.

A company of 76 men passed here to-day from Lexington, destined for the Southern Confederacy. Their expenses are paid by Governor Harris. Another company with same destination is forming at Paris, Bourbon county.

The Pacific Telegraph Line.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 3.—The Pony Express arrived here to-day, bringing the following items from Fort Churchill, about 400 miles east of San Francisco:

FORT CHURCHILL, June 22.

The first telegraph pole was planted at this place on the 21st of June, at 5 P. M., on which occasion Capt. T. Moore, Quarter-master at this post, set out a basket of champagne. The American flag was nailed to the pole, and three cheers for the telegraph and three cheers for the Union were given with a right good will. It is intended to make from five to seven miles per day in constructing the line to Salt Lake City.

Movements in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—Three companies of the 7th regiment, Col. Stevenson, left for DeSoto last night to support the Home Guards in that section against the attacks of the secessionists, who have artillery and gather their clans by the discharge of cannon.

Latest from the Advance Camps.

ALEXANDRIA, July 3, (midnight)—All quiet here. The Minnesota Regiment has arrived. There are no more cases of pickets being fired upon. Rockets were sent up by the rebels last night. No present indications of an advance.

Arrival from Vera Cruz.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The bark Rapid, from Vera Cruz, reports the frigate Macedonian there. Letters had been received at Vera Cruz from the authorities of New Orleans, to purchase all the muskets to be had. Nobody would accept the commission.

Personal.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Gen. James Watson Webb, Minister to Brazil, sailed to day with his family.

BALTIMORE, July 3.—Capt. Armstrong, U. S. N., died at Norfolk on the 20th of June.

Tories in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Ct., July 3.—Ex-Governor Seymour offered resolutions in the House to day, virtually upholding the South in her rebellion, and 18 members sustained him.

Joseph Holt takes the Stump.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Hon. Joseph Holt, ex-Postmaster-General under Mr. Buchanan, has left for Kentucky, having determined to stump that State for the Union.

Contraband of War.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—A Georgia bank has a large deposit of bullion at the Philadelphia Mint. Sec'y Chase has instructed the director of the mint not to pay it till Georgia returns to her allegiance.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 2.—The 3d Massachusetts regiment and the N. Y. Naval Brigade occupy the deserted dwellings in Hampton. There are but about 30 of the inhabitants remaining. The families of Gen. Butler, Col. Duryea and Maj. Weber are here.

Great preparations are being made to celebrate the 4th of July.

Yesterday afternoon Lieut. Yelverton and 18 men of the 5th N. Y. regiment made a reconnoisance from Newport News up the James River to within a mile and a half of Great Bethel. At that point they came upon five of the rebel pickets, who precipitately fled, leaving behind, with other trophies, their hats and coats. In the pockets of the latter were several letters just finished, giving a complete account of the late advance of 2,800 men from Yorktown, to attack Newport News, the wretched fare of the troops, and the manner in which they were obliged to beg or steal. One of an amusing character in the pocket of James Steel, bookseller, Richmond, describes our troops as a set of baboons, to be speedily driven from the sacred soil of Virginia.

Washington Dispatches to the New York Press.

[Special to the Evening Post.]

NEW YORK, July 3.—The plan of a caucus for the nomination of officers for the House has been abandoned by the Republicans. The House will proceed to ballot for Speaker immediately after assembling. The Democratic members will probably cast a complimentary vote for Phelps of Missouri, and then will support the Republican candidates.

[Herald's Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, July 2.—An expedition of two companies from the 1st Michigan, 5th Massachusetts, Ellsworth's Zouaves, and the 4th and 7th Pennsylvania, leave in the morning for down the river near Mount Vernon. It is believed that a masked battery has been erected by the rebels near Mount Vernon. The rebels are filling up the cut on the railroad, some ten miles west of Alexandria, near Springfield station. They have fortifications only at Centreville, this side of Manassas.

It is reported from Richmond that the rebels have raised the seige of Pickens.

[World's Dispatch.]

Vienna is evacuated by the rebels.

[Tribune's Dispatch.]

The President's Message will not exceed four columns of the *Tribune*. No copies will be sent out in advance of delivery.

Should a battle take place in this vicinity, Gen. Scott has announced that he will be there in person to direct operations. The Cabinet has decided to make a movement on a large scale.

[Times's Dispatch.]

It has been virtually decided that there will be no party caucus held with reference to the organization of the House. Members will vote according to their own predilections.

Colonel Hunter will be made a Brigadier-General.

forces under the command of Beauregard moved forward in the direction of Fairfax and Alexandria. Two South Carolina regiments are reported to be within five miles southwest of Alexandria. Col. Garland, formerly of this city, has his regiment still at the Junction.

The 9th Pennsylvania regiment moved forward to-day, to Point of Rocks. The Northwestern troops received orders to-day to advance to-morrow.

Four Days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The steamship Persia, from Liverpool on the 22d, and via Queenstown on the 23d, arrived this morning.

Lord John Russell announced that France has rejected the proposition of Austria and Spain that the Catholic powers should act in concert in maintaining the temporal power of the Pope.

It is reported that Spain has given a pledge that whether St. Domingo is annexed or not, slavery should not be introduced into the Island.

A meeting had been held in London for the benefit of the fugitive slave Anderson and his kinsmen in Canada. He explained the necessity of killing a man to effect his escape. The meeting fully endorsed the act; a monster meeting will be held at Exeter Hall, July 2nd.

The rumor is revived that the Czar visits Napoleon at Chalons Camp.

It is reported that Mr. Dayton has remonstrated against the assimilation of the Southern States with Italy, in the article recently published in the *Patrie* and *Moniteur*.

The Southern Commissioners were in Paris. France holds no communication except with the Washington Government.

Capt. Russell, who went out in the Great Eastern, is said to have expressed the opinion, in an audience with the Emperor, that the re-union of the North and South was impossible.

The Bourse was steady at 67.85.

The agitation in Hungary is increasing. 30,000 men have been concentrated near Posth.

The disaffection is growing at Warsaw.

An immense fire commenced in London on Saturday and raged all night. It destroyed a cotton wharf and about 4,000 bales American cotton. The destruction of property was so great that the prices of many articles would be effected. Six lives were lost, including the Chief of the Fire Brigade.

It is stated that Portugal refuses to acknowledge the new Kingdom of Italy.

Arrival of a California Steamer.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The Northern Light arrived from Aspinwall, with mails and $811,000 in treasure, from San Francisco, June 11.

The French exploring expedition on the Isthmus of Darien had returned to France, unable to effect its object, owing to heavy rains. They returned to try again next spring.

All Well at Fort Pickens.

NEW YORK, July 3.—A Government transport arrived here to day from Fort Pickens, bringing mails. The troops there were all well.

Cordial Intent of Sweden.

WASHINGTON, July 3—The Government of Sweden has expressed its earnest sympathy with the cause of the North.

FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

David and Goliah—Defeat of the Giant—A Brutal, Sickening Scene.

[From the London Times, June 19.]

It is, perhaps, no information even for those least acquainted with the dirty arena of the prize ring to be told that the champion's belt, for the possession of which Heenan and Sayers struggled with such cruel obstinacy, was eventually awarded to neither. The trophy was left open to public competition, though, as the belt happens to be one of those peculiar gifts of fortune which are not to be had for the asking, and as its possession entails some personal responsibility, in the way of having to fight all comers, no matter how many or how big, the number of candidates for the dangerous honor was, on the whole, decidedly limited. The first claimants were Hurst and Paddock. Hurst is the champion wrestler of Lancashire, a man of gigantic frame and almost superhuman strength, but perhaps the most unskillful boxer that ever entered the prize ring. In his contest with Paddock he was dreadfully punished, but almost by accident contrived at the close of the fight to hit his adversary one blow, and one blow from such a Goliah was quite sufficient, for Paddock was almost killed by it. Hurst, therefore, came into full possession of the turbulent honors of the belt, to which a boxer named Mace at once laid claim. Mace is a very small man, though possessed of wonderful strength and activity, almost a harder hitter than Sayers himself, and reputed to be the most scientific pugilist alive. Yet, even in these advantages it seemed almost monstrous to suppose that he could contend for an instant, with any chance of success, against an adversary so overpowering in strength, and size, and weight as Hurst. Nevertheless, a match was made for the championship, and yesterday it was fought to an issue on an island in the Medway, and resulted in Mace punishing his gigantic antagonist so fearfully that he may literally be said to have almost killed him without receiving a blow in return. The contrast between the two men as they entered the ring was even more startlingly disproportionate than that between Heenan and Sayers. Hurst stood nearly six feet three inches in hight, and weighed sixteen stone, or 224 pounds, while his gigantic swarthy chest and limbs, in which the muscles stood out in great folds and knots like bosses of bronze, made his figure look even larger and more formidable, if possible, than it was in reality. In looking at his massive proportions, and the evidences of tremendous strength as the thews and sinews crept and rolled with every movement, one felt a kind of fascinating terror which changed to almost sickening apprehension for the fate of the man who had dared such a Colossus to a combat. Among ordinary men Mace would have seemed a terrible antagonist for any to cope with, but, dwarfed and almost overshadowed by the giant he had challenged, his venture seemed little short of sheer madness. His height is barely over 5 feet 8 inches, his weight only ten stone and a half, or 147 pounds, yet, as he prepared himself for the contest yesterday, there was an easy air of nonchalance about him, which, coupled with his compact, fair frame, and lithe and active figure, on which the small, but hard and well-developed, muscles showed out in startling relief, made his venture appear less desperate than it was to those acquainted with his skill and strength. Hurst, to his other advantages, added that of winning his choice of corners, and of course took that with his back to the sun, leaving its fierce rays full in the face of his antagonist. When at last, after shaking hands, the men stood alone in the centre of the ring, it seemed almost like conniving at a murder to permit a contest between two men so disproportioned in size, height, strength and weight. Yet Mace, as he stood up almost in the shadow of his great assailant, seemed confident, though, of course, very cautious. Lightly Mace moved in and out, feinting and smiling, as with a noiseless bound, like a cat, he sprang just out of distance of the ponderous arms that seemed only required to move to crush him. Gradually they drew nearer and nearer, the giant waiting for his chance, which the other now and then appeared to give him, though, in reality, he ventured nothing. At last Mace carefully ventured in, and struck his opponent slightly three or four times in the face. They were only little blows, but enough to show him that he could reach the slow, unwieldy boxer, when he chose, and get out of all danger of return with perfect certainty. Apparently satisfied with this knowledge Mace began the fight with a terrific blow, which completely closed Hurst's eye, and seemed to make his bulky frame tremble to his very feet. Before the first round, which lasted nearly 12 minutes, was over, Hurst was half smothered in his own blood, and his face so gashed that, as far as appearances went, Mace might have been assaulting him with a razor. Still, as it was known that Hurst had but to give one blow to win the day, no one seemed inclined to back Mace, who might at any moment get a stroke that would annihilate him. Yet the tremendous blow that seemed always impending never came. Hurst evidently knew nothing about boxing, and his antagonist therefore merely drew aside with the most perfect *sang froid* from the slow, awkward, movements of the ponderous arms, delivering his own strokes full on the head and face of the giant with a force and rapidity that was terrible. In vain, like a blind Cyclops, Hurst threw his arms abroad, and strove to grasp, to strike, even to touch his lithe, wiry foe—in vain he strove to hem him into a corner. Mace would simply inflict his tremendous blows full on the smashed face of his opponent, pass under his arms, and be gone, almost before the eye could follow his movements. Hurst was literally deluged with blood, which poured over his huge figure in such streams that Mace himself was covered with it, and the clothes of Hurst's two seconds almost saturated. Nothing showed the enormous strength of the man more than that he could sustain this fearful punishment and loss of blood with apparently little diminution of his colossal power. He still pursued Mace with unabated determination, but never once touched him, while, on the other hand, Mace's blows sounded loud all over the ring, till from a sharp crashing smash they gradually deadened down to a splashing sound like striking raw meat, that was sickening to hear. Nothing stopped the copious streams of blood that flowed from all parts of Hurst's face, and the whole of this one sided contest became disgusting and horrible beyond all description. After there had been ten rounds, and the fight had lasted some three-quarters of an hour, Hurst's seconds and backers saw that his chance was hopeless, and urgently strove to make him discontinue. But, though now utterly blind, his features smashed out of all recognition almost as a human being, and reeling from his fearful loss of blood, the gory, disfigured giant still tottered from his corner, only to be sent staggering back by an antagonist that he seemed capable of annihilating. Mace now no longer fought cautiously, but hit when and where he pleased, and even closed with the great wrestler and threw him heavily. It was all over. Herculean himself would have succumbed to such fearful blows, and the champion more, but the maimed giant seemed incapable of understanding his defeat from such a little man, and groped about, and staggered out again. Blind and fainting, [illegible] only required one or two more blows to finish the affair; but the two more blows [illegible] upon the helpless heap inflection of those [illegible] and sickening of flesh was horrible. His seconds beyond all description [illegible] him without his and backers gave in for [illegible] in his corner till knowledge, and kept Hurst insensible, and all he gradually became almost [illegible] were exhausted the restorative arts of the ring [illegible], which, ed in efforts to keep him from [illegible] his then in the absence of a surgeon, and most serious failing power, might have been a [illegible] affair. The spectacle which he presented [illegible] too horrible for description. Even [illegible] at the champions of the ring were aghast [illegible] fearful punishment inflicted in fifty minutes. Mace had not a single mark on him. The dockyard police were dispatched in a steamer from Chatham to prevent the fight, and arrived just as it was over; quite official that. It is a kind of set off to this revolting business to say that poor Hurst's comrades on both sides were most solicitous in their care of him after his defeat, and Mace went about among them and raised a subscription for him amounting to £25. Such facts, though undoubtedly praiseworthy, but poorly counterbalance the horrible nature of the contest. Yet pugilists think that in a few years the ring will again glow with all the brutal magnificence of the Regency. Revive the Ring! It would be easier to restore the Heptarchy.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—Information wanted of DENNIS MOONEY. When last heard of was in Blossburg, Pennsylvania, with his brother James Mooney. He would hear of something to his advantage by writing to DANIEL McBRIDE, Beaverton, Canada West. jy4x1t

WANTED—An elegant suite of Rooms (Bathroom, Bedroom and Parlor) to Let with Board in a pleasant and shady locality on Third avenue (late Edina Place.) No other boarders. Terms to desirable parties will be moderate. P. O. Box 74, Chicago, Ill. jy4x1w

WANTED.—Blacksmith wanted for a Custom Shop a few miles in the country. One who speaks German preferred. Apply to MAPPA & COLLINS, over 124 Randolph street. jy4x1t

BOARDING—Wanted for a young lady in a family where there are no other boarders. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address P. O. Box 3990, Chicago. South Side preferred. jy4x3t

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—Wanted by a young man, who is acquainted with Hotel Keeping in all its branches and who will give satisfactory reference from a first-class hotel where he was engaged for the past five years, a situation as Book Keeper, Assistant steward or Clerk. Address Box 3748 Chicago, Ill. jy4x3t

HOUSE WANTED—Any person having a vacant lot on Wabash avenue, north of Twelfth street, or on the North side, east of Clark street, upon which they wish to build a cheap House to rent for a term of years, can get a first-rate tenant who will be ready to occupy the house as soon as completed, and pay the rent when due and no questions asked. Address "Tribune Office," stating location, size of lot, &c. jy4g-3tw

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION. Chicago, July 3d, 1861. DIVIDEND.—The Eighth Semi-Annual Dividend will be paid to Depositors in this Institution (entitled thereto) on and after this date. N. B. KIDDER, Cashier. jy4x1t

LOST—On Monday evening last, between Union and Halsted streets, West Division, a Gold Bracelet containing three setts. The finder will receive a liberal reward by returning it to this office, or to 180 West Washington street. jy4x2t

FIRE CRACKERS. FIRE CRACKERS. FIRE CRACKERS. We will sell No. 1 Fire Crackers to-day at $1.25 Per Box. WILLIAMS, SMITH & CO., Wholesale Grocers, 42 South Water-st. jy4x2tw

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION. The New and Elegant SIDE-WHEEL Steamer COMET will give Three Excursions on Thursday, July 4th. From her Dock, No. 8 river street, first above Rush Street Bridge, as follows—Two Day Excursions to Evanston, leaving her Dock at 9 A. M.; returning will leave Evanston at 12 M. In the afternoon will leave Chicago at 2 P. M., returning will leave Evanston at 5 P. M. Tickets for the round trip, FIFTY CENTS. Tickets good for either trip. She will also give an EVENING EXCURSION, leaving her dock at 7 o'clock and return at 11 o'clock. Tickets for this trip, One Dollar each. A good Brass Band will be at each of the above trips, and a Cotillon Band in the evening. Tickets to be had at the Office No. 8 River street, and on Board. jy3-g4t-1nst

TO CATTLE FEEDERS. From 300 to 600 Bush. of Slop can be contracted for at the LODA DISTILLERY from the 1st of September next till the 15th of May, with privilege till 1st of June. UPLAND HAY can be delivered at the Distillery from $5 to $5.25 per ton. For further particulars apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO. 13 Lasalle street, Chicago. Or at the Office of the Distillery, Loda, Iroquois County, Illinois. jy4-g3t-1w

$100,000 ILLINOIS CURRENCY WANTED. We are paying highest prices for Illinois Currency. Holders of "STUMP-TAIL" will find it to their advantage to Consult our List of Rates before selling elsewhere. We are paying in Gold, New York Exchange or Eastern Currency, as parties may desire. BELDEN & YOUNG, Exchange Office, cor. Clark and South Water-sts. jy4-g3t

FIRE WORKS.—Will Retail Fire Works At Manufacturers' prices during to-day and to-morrow. [jy4x2t] WM. M. HOYT, 38 Lake street.

RIO COFFEE. 500 Bags RIO COFFEE, Just received and for sale by M. T. RICE, jy4x3t No. 3 Board of Trade Building.

LOST—Somewhere between the Dearborn House and Randolph street, on Wabash Avenue, a collection book for street sprinkling, with the name of Mrs. N. Buchanan in same. The finder by leaving it at this office, or at the Dearborn House, will be suitably rewarded. jy4x2t

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago—In Chancery. Nelson Beardsley vs. George C. Secore, Ann Eliza Secore, and Simeon B. Chittenden.—Bill to Foreclose Mortgage. Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a Decretal Order entered in the above entitled cause on the second day of July, A. D. 1861, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, on TUESDAY, the thirtieth (30th) day of July, A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House of Cook County, in the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook, those certain pieces or parcels of land in said decree described as follows, to-wit:—The northeast quarter and the west half of the northeast quarter of Section number four (4), in Township number thirty-seven (37), north of Range thirteen (13), east in the district of land subject to sale at Chicago, Illinois, containing two hundred and thirty six acres and eighty-three hundredths of an acre. Also the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section number twenty-two (22), Township number thirty-eight (38), north of Range thirteen (13) east, in the district of land subject to sale at Chicago, Illinois, containing forty acres, all in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, or so much of said premises as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due to said complainant under said decree, with costs of suit; together with the Master's fees, commissions, and disbursements on said sale. IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago. Chicago, July 3d, 1861. jy4-g3t-td

TO THE SEASHORE. SEA BATHING AND Excursion Trips to the Seashore. PORTLAND, RIVER SAGUENAY, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, RIVIERE DU LOUP, THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE, White Mountains, &c. THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA Will, during the summer, issue return tickets, GOOD UNTIL FIRST OF OCTOBER NEXT, at unusually low rates of fare. For full particulars apply personally or by letter to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 13 Lake street, Chicago. W. SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal. je8-g8t-1mtaim

PROCLAMATION!! Know all Men, Women and Children by these presents, that I, Samuel M. Fassett, Photographist, Nos. 122 and 124 Clark Street, WILL CONTINUE TO TAKE THOSE FINE PLAIN PHOTOGRAPHS For the LOW sum of ONE DOLLAR, DURING THE WAR. ALSO, AMBROTYPES IN CASES FOR ONE DOLLAR. Colored Photographs from $5 up. IVORYTYPES, The original style, and only safe method, take Fassett & Cook ONLY in Chicago. ALBUMS. [illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE Madison street, between State and Dearborn. THIRD AND LAST WEEK OF THE WEBB SISTERS. FOURTH OF JULY. Eighty Fifth Anniversary of American Independence. LONG MAY IT WAVE. TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES. BRILLIANT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS! Fourth of July 1776—Tree of Liberty. Afternoon performance at 2½. Admission to all parts of the Theatre, 25 cents. MARY McVICKER will appear and sing a Favorite Ballad and Brigadier's Inspiration. The WEBB SISTERS, the GALE SISTERS, and Messrs. DILLON and McVICKER will appear. For particulars see small bills. In the evening at 7½ o'clock. TWO GLORIOUS PIECES. The Webb Sisters, the Gale Sisters, and the entire company. The performance will conclude with a GORGEOUS DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS. The most brilliant pieces in the city, purchased expressly for the occasion.

Fourth of July Excursions. TICKETS FOR EVANSTON PIC-NIC AND RETURN 50c. Good on all Trains. The Ladies Educational Society give a Basket Pic-Nic on the 4th of July to raise funds to educate young men for the Ministry. Trains leave Chicago and Milwaukee Depot, Kinzie street Bridge, at 8 and 11 A. M., and return at 1½, 3 and 6½ P. M. jy3x2t

UNIVERSALIST SABBATH SCHOOL EXCURSION TO EVANSTON. Sabbath School belonging to the Church of the Redeemer has made arrangements for its ANNUAL EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC, On Saturday, July 6th. A beautiful Grove has been selected in the Village of Evanston, only twelve miles from the city, and a pleasant time anticipated. Cars leave the Chicago and Milwaukee Depot, corner Kinzie and Canal street, at 9 o'clock A. M. Fare for the round trip TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Tickets can be procured at the Metropolitan Hotel and at the Depot Saturday morning. jy4x3t

FOURTH OF JULY. Celebration at Elgin. The Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company will run an Excursion Train to ELGIN, leaving Wells street Depot at 9:20 A. M. Returning leave Elgin at 4:45 P. M. FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP 75 CENTS. Tickets must be purchased at the office. E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Supt. G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Ft. Agent. jy3-g8t-2t

1776. FOURTH OF JULY 1861. Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad. GRAND CELEBRATION OF THE DAY AT RACINE AND WAUKEGAN. Excursion Tickets at HALF FARE RATES will be sold on Thursday, July 4th, to and from all Stations. Trains will leave Chicago Depot, corner Kinzie and Canal streets, at 8:00 A. M., 12:30 P. M., and 5:30 P. M.; arrive at 9:40 A. M., 1:50 P. M., 5:00 P. M., and 8:00 P. M. Passengers for Kenosha, Racine and Milwaukee will take the 8:00 A. M. Train and their tickets will be good on the 4th and 5th. jy3-g-3t S. C. BALDWIN, Supt.

FOURTH OF JULY PLEASURE EXCURSIONS. The Illinois Central Railroad will run a Special Train from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, to Calumet River and Matteson, at 8:00 A. M., arriving at Calumet at 9:30 and Matteson at 10:40 A. M. Returning will leave Matteson at 4:00 and Calumet at 5:30 P. M., arriving at Chicago at 6:30 P. M. Fare to Calumet River and return....25 cents. " Matteson " " ....50 cents. Excursionists, in order to avail themselves of these low rates, must purchase Tickets at the Office in the Depot. An additional charge of 10 cents will be made to those paying on the train. Trains will also leave for Hyde Park and Wood Lawn at 9:00 and 11:30 A. M., 1:30 and 3:00 P. M., and returning will arrive at Chicago at 8:40 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 5:00 and 7:45 P. M. Fare to Hyde Park or Wood Lawn and return, 20 cents. W. R. ARTHUR, General Supt. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent. jy3-g4t-2t

JULY 4TH. PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO EVANSTON. THE NEW STEAMER LADY FRANKLIN, L. HICKEY, Master, Will (on the 4th of July) make two excursions to Evanston, from JOHN B. KING'S DOCK, foot of Franklin street. First trip at 9 A. M. Second trip at 1½ P. M. Return from Evanston at 11½ A. M. and 5 P. M. Fare for the round trip, 50 cents. Tickets (with privilege of returning either trip) for sale at J. P. & H. M. BALLS, corner of Clark and Washington streets, or at the office of the dock, foot of Franklin street. je28-g6t-1w JOHN B. KING, Agent.

NOTICE TO EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC PARTIES. The Illinois Central Railroad Company have made arrangements for the use of a fine Grove, located at Matteson, on the line of their road, twenty-seven miles from Chicago. This Grove is immediately adjoining the track. A portion of it has been cleared of the underbrush and put in suitable condition for Pic Nic Parties. Stands for speakers, rustic benches and swings have also been erected. Within the Grove is a Living Spring of Clear Water. Adjacent to the Grove is a piece of beautiful level prairie, well adapted for Cricket and other athletic sports. This Grove will easily accommodate 5,000 people. As a place for Excursions and Pic-Nics it has unrivaled attractions. Special Trains can be chartered at reasonable rates by applying at the office of the General Superintendent in the Great Central Depot. W. R. ARTHUR, General Supt. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent. je8-g17-3m

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINE. SLOAT'S ELLIPTIC LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES. The Only Machines Having the ELLIPTIC HOOK. W. C. MASON & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST, 54 CLARK STREET, Under the New Sherman House. CHICAGO, ILL. AGENTS WANTED in every town and city in the Northwest.

FORSYTH'S OIL, CARBON OIL, REGENT OIL, DOWNER'S OIL, Kerosene and Coal Oil Lamps, AT NOBLE'S LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM, 178....LAKE STREET....178

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND FARES To Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Liverpool, &c., &c. BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA. Four Trains leave Chicago daily for all parts of Canada and New England. WEEKLY MAIL STEAMERS Between MONTREAL and ENGLAND, IRELAND and SCOTLAND. For tickets or particulars apply in person or by letter to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 13 Lake street, Chicago. WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY. [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion	$ .50
One Square, each subsequent day, (or $1.25)	.25
One Square, two weeks, (or $7.00)	3.00
One Square, one month, (or $9.00)	4.00
One Square, three months, (for $18.00)	12.00
One Square, six months, (for $35.00)	20.00
One Square, one year	30.00

☞ Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.

☞ All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE.

☞ All changes charged thirty cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE: $1.00 per Square, each week, for first month. 2.00 per Square for each subsequent month. 26.00 per Square for one year.

Wanted.

WANTED—A Stock of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, or Groceries, for which will be paid Real Estate and Cash. Any one wishing to make a trade of the kind can find a customer by calling at No. 75 Lake street. jy1x4

WANTED—A Carriage Trimmer. Inquire at 53 North Jefferson street. Also, Carriages and Buggies for sale cheap for cash. je27x1w

WANTED—500 active, energetic young and middle aged men to act as Agents in the cities, towns, villages and all through the West. Inducements fair. Agents can make from $1 to $5 per day, according to their capacity for business. For particulars address BARNES & CO., No. 4 Custom House Place, Chicago. Post Office Box 2057. The Hydropult can be found at the same place. Price $12.00. jy1x4

WANTED—A Situation as Teacher of Military Tactics and Mathematics by a person who received his education at West Point, and has taught Tactics and been Prof. of Mathematics for the last ten years at St. Timothy's Hall, Catonsville, Baltimore County, Md. The best of references given. Address "P. M. CHANDAL," Catonsville, Baltimore County, Md. je27x1w

WANTED—For cash at a price to suit the times, a well located improved or partly improved Farm of from about 40 to 80 acres, with houses and buildings, situate on a line with or north of Chicago. Must not be low lands or near lake shore. The stock and fixtures will be taken at a fair price if preferred. Address, with full particulars, "H. F.," Tribune Office. je27x1w

WANTED—Agents wanted to canvass every County in the Northwestern States for the sale of an article which every business man and housekeeper must have. [illegible] The Small Price of these Articles brings them Within the Reach of All. Enclose a stamp and receive by return mail a Circular giving full particulars. Address J. H. JOHNSON, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 4283. my21-d11-6m

AGENTS WANTED.—North, East and West, to sell Clark's latest improved Patent Indelible Pencils for marking Clothing without preparation or risk of blotting. We offer splendid inducements to Agents, and will return all the money sent to us if the pencils be not found indelible after trial. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents, or samples of marking, circular, &c., on receipt of one stamp. Address E. F. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. P. O. Box 21. je8x1w

A STOCK OF DRUGS, MEDICINES AND BOOKS WANTED, amounting to $2,000 to $3,000, for which valuable city property in Chicago or Wisconsin, or property that will be eight per cent on its valuation, will be exchanged at fair figures, or good will paid, well located, and a proportion of cash paid. If in a desirable locality in the Drug Business, and having a suitable store, will do a good bargain. Address Box 4414, Chicago, Ill. je1x1w

AGENTS WANTED—$1,200 a year made by any one with $10 worth of PATENT STENCIL TOOLS. Stock enough included to retail for $150. Send for Catalogue and Samples gratis. Address A. J. FULLAM, No. 424 Olive street, St. Louis, or No. 212 Broadway, New York.

To Rent.

TO RENT—The Store No. 135 South Water street, near Clark street bridge. Apply on the premises to C. L. HARMON. jy4x1w

TO BE RENTED—The very desirable Brick Basement House, with Marble Front House, Belgrave Terrace, No. 44 May street, between Washington and Madison streets, to be rented from the 1st of July. House contains Gas, Bath Rooms, Hot and Cold Water, with Stable attached, all in thorough repair, and will be rented to a choice tenant. Address Post Office Box 4162, or inquire of J. F. NORTON, 160 Washington st., Office No. 6. apr24-ly

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS To Rent—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street. [je15-d1-1y]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, and two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family at No. 193 North Wells street. jy3x3t

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with two front rooms and good board in a private family. The North side preferred. No other boarders. References exchanged. Address P. O. Box 2774. jy3x3t

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A gentleman can be accommodated with a pleasant room and board in a private family. Location desirable. Apply at 215 Indiana street. jy3x3t

BOARDING.—A few boarders will find a quiet and pleasant home at 118 Lasalle street, near the Court House. One or two gentlemen and their wives, or four or five single gentlemen can be accommodated. A few day boarders will be received. References exchanged. jy3x3t

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, without children, can find two pleasant front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board in a private family on the North side, where there are no other boarders by addressing "F. R. J.," Box 3781 Post Office. jy3x3t

BOARDING.—A front room or suite of rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, with board for a gentleman and lady or two gentlemen. Also a back room with board. Apply at 62 Lasalle street, corner of Washington street, opposite Court House Square. jy3x1w

BOARDING.—Desirable Furnished or Unfurnished Rooms, with Board, can be obtained at No. 100 Edina Place (Third avenue). jy2x1w

BOARDING.—There are now vacant rooms at 223 and 225 South Clark street, some pleasant Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for accommodating families or single gentlemen. It is only a few minutes walk from the Post Office. jy1x1w

BOARDING.—Desirable Furnished or Unfurnished Rooms, with Board, may now be had at No. 49 Van Buren street, between Clark and State street and Wabash avenue. my24x1w

For Sale.

FOR SALE VERY LOW.—A full set of Jeweler's Tools, consisting of Rolls, Polishing and Turning Lathes, Draw Plates, Screw Plates, Tweezers, Forges, &c., together with two large and one small Counter Show Cases, and one Safe. Call on Box 3770, Tribune office. Address Box 3770, P. O. Would have no objection to trading the above for good personal property. je29 x1w

FOR SALE—Six Buckeye Mowing Machines at one-half the manufacturer's price for CASH. $1,000 worth of Goods in exchange for Real Estate. 160 acres of improved Farm, half under cultivation, 50 miles from Chicago, near a Railroad Station. Wanted to exchange for Chicago Property. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 157 Lake street. jy1x1w

VESSEL FOR SALE.—I will sell at public or public auction on TUESDAY, the 16th of July, 1861, at 11 o'clock A. M., the brig Brothers, her boats, tackle and apparel. The sale will take place at the dock of Bryson & Morris, on the West side, above Polk street. WIGHT DEXTER, Assignee. Chicago, July 1st, 1861. jy2-g8t-1d

FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKING by Mrs. G. M. FRANCIS, 90 Lake street, (upstairs), done at short notice, of the latest and most improved patterns, at prices to suit the times. Ladies are invited to call. Satisfaction guaranteed. Particular attention given to "Sewing Machine" Work of all kinds. jy1-d8-1w

GRINDSTONES!—500 tons Berea, Lake Huron and Nova Scotia Stones of all sizes for sale by the subscriber. Agents for Stones wanted. THOMAS HALE, No. 3 North Wells street. jy3x1w

FOR SALE.—Mules for sale cheap by the span or single one, from four to seven years old. Inquire of A. C. FIELD, 128 South Wells street. jy3x3t

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The premises now occupied by the subscriber, situated on the corner of Wells and Michigan streets. E. I. TINKHAM. jy2-g3t-1w

ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE FOR SALE CHEAP. Also a good MARE for a family wanted by C. R. BECKWITH. je29-g1t-1w

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A Dwelling House, nearly new, with nine rooms, [illegible] Railroad, eight miles from Chicago, twenty rods from Depot. [illegible] Address [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP, in McHenry, Kane, Ogle, Winnebago, Grundy, De Kalb, Rock Island, Boone, Livingston and other Counties. [illegible] 51 Methodist Church Block, Chicago. [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 231 Wabash avenue. The house was well built, and has all the modern conveniences. [illegible] Address L. HOWARD, Lake Street.

FOURTH OF JULY. MILITARY NOTICE! BELTS! BELTS! BELTS! Officer's Sword Belts, Privates Belts, all styles. Prices lower than ever offered. [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

FOURTH OF JULY. RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. [illegible] MATT TAYLOR, Supt.

THE HYDROPULT.—An invention for Throwing Water by Hand Power. [illegible]

TO SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT [illegible]

Army Equipments.

MILITARY UNIFORMS For Sale Cheap. A number of Ready-Made Army Uniforms [illegible]

ARMY EQUIPMENTS, CAMP BLANKETS, AND KNAPSACKS COMBINED, And so arranged that they may be formed into Tents, KNAPSACKS WITH CAPES. The above are newly invented equipments, and furnished in large quantities to the Eastern Troops, being considered the best in use. PLAIN KNAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, CAMP BLANKETS, RUBBER CLOTHS, TENTS, &C. [illegible] Agency of JOHN D. BIBSON & CO., 112 Randolph street, Kingsbury Block. my8-d66-1m

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS. We are now extensively engaged in manufacturing Dragoon Equipments, KNAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, WATER-PROOF BLANKETS, CARTRIDGE BOXES, BELTS, KNIFE-SHEATHS, &C., And are prepared to furnish large quantities AT SHORT NOTICE. SAMPLES ON HAND. TURNER & SIDWAY, 208 RANDOLPH STREET, Manufacturers of Saddles, Horse Collars, &c. ☞ All inquiries promptly answered.

MILITARY GOODS! BLUE CLOTH Grey Cloth, Flannel, Blankets, And Trimmings, FOR SALE BY BOWEN BROTHERS, 74 and 76 Lake Street.

MILITARY CAPS. J. & A. HERZOG, Manufacturers and Jobbers of HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS 152 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S. S.—Circuit Court of Cook County, July Term 1861. Lucinda King vs. Charles S. King.—In Chancery. [illegible] WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk. H. B. STEVENS, Compl'ts Sol'r., 56 Clark street. je24-d64-5w

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery. Wendel Allis vs. John H. Rees et al. [illegible] L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery of Cook County. Chicago, June 11th, 1861.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861.—William T. Burgess vs. John D. Titsworth [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago. [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. W. T. BURGESS, Compl'ts Sol'r. Chicago, June 8th, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, James G. Maclay and Margaret Maclay, his wife [illegible] EDWARD H. ARNOLD, Trustee. DAVIS & NISSEN, Sol'rs.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, 1861.—In Chancery. [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. KING & SCOTT, Complainant's Solicitors.

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI, Fresco and Decorative Painters, 101 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO. FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING In the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of Private Residences. Also the interior of Churches, Public Halls, &c., in Chicago, Illinois, and other States. We also give strict attention to the Graining of Wood and Marbles, and solicit your orders [illegible] JEVNE & ALMINI, 101 Washington st.

Furniture.

C. MORGAN has Removed to 169 Randolph Street. Where he will be pleased to see all his old customers [illegible] PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES Of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut, [illegible]

INSURE YOUR FURS FROM MOTHS by leaving them at No. 115 LAKE STREET. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1861.

THE DELAY AT WASHINGTON.

We learn from a source not likely to be in error, that the delay in army movements at Washington is attributable almost solely to a lack of means of transportation—horses, mules, and especially wagons. Why have not these indispensable adjuncts of a campaign been provided? The answer is that they could not be sooner obtained. We are told that every wagon factory between Maryland and Maine has been employed by the Government in turning out vehicles for carrying ammunition, tents, provisions, forage, and camp equipage. An army of one hundred thousand men requires *five hundred* wagons to transport its provisions alone over an enemy's country. The ammunition for such a force requires an enormous train of horses and wheeled vehicles. To move forward without these appliances would be the height of folly. The Virginia railroads will be destroyed as the rebels retreat, and it is to be presumed that they will devastate the country of everything constituting food for man or beast—thus rendering it necessary to carry all the provisions and forage for the grand army, by sheer horse power, from Washington.

We presume that this is the true cause of the delay, rather than any lack of disposition to move forward and crush out the rebellion before the rebel Congress meets at Richmond.

THE POSITION OF FRANCE.

The article in the Paris *Patrie* and *Moniteur*, concerning the future recognition of the Southern States, which has set so many people agog, turns out to be a very harmless paragraph after all. It is in the following words:

"France, by her new attitude, would not pretend to interfere in any manner in the internal or external affairs of the Italian kingdom, which remains sole judge of its conduct, as it is master of its future and of its destinies. It would act towards it as one day the great European powers will act in the American question, by recognizing the new republic of the Southern States *when that republic shall have constituted a government on a basis which will allow international relations to be entertained with it of advantage to general interests.*"

By no sort of construction can this be understood as implying more than that France will recognize Jeff. Davis's government, *when* it is as firmly established as the new Kingdom of Italy. The condition to be reached before the recognition of France can be expected is tolerably well defined in the *Patrie* itself viz: "When that republic shall have constituted a government on a basis which will allow international relations to be entertained with it of advantage to general interests." There is no other significance is to be attached to the announcement than the oft repeated and universally conceded principle that *de facto* governments must be recognized when their existence as established, governments becomes plain and undeniable. There surely needs no ghost come from the grave to tell us this. When the Jeff. Davis Confederacy becomes an established fact upon the American continent, whether in fifteen states, or eleven states, or one state, or a single square inch of soil, the government of the United States will not wait to see it recognized by France, but will render it due obeisance without consulting any European power. When the rebellion shall have asserted its power—when it shall have expelled the armies of the United States from its stolen domain—when it shall have reached the firm consistency and undisputed sway which mark the reign of Victor Emanuel in the new Kingdom of Italy, the President of the United States will receive its minister, and make a treaty with its Chief Magistrate, be he President, Dictator, Tycoon or Great Mogul. Until then let the columns move on.

THE DAILY OVERLAND MAIL.

At last there is an Overland Mail established, worthy of the name. The first trip was commenced on Monday, July first. The coaches run from St. Joseph, Missouri, to the Sacramento river. From thence the mails will be conveyed by steamboat to San Francisco. A four horse coach will depart from St Joseph every day, with 1200 pounds of mail matter, if that much offers, and as many passengers additional as the coach can take. We believe the schedule time is twenty days to San Francisco. The company have established relays of horses every fifteen miles and through the mountains every twelve miles. The coaches will run night and day.

The route follows up the Platte River to the South Pass in the Rocky Mountains; thence to Salt Lake City, via Ft. Bridger; and from thence to the Sacramento River by the nearest and best road. This is the same route on which it is proposed to build the Great Central Railway.

The Pony Express takes a shorter cut, but over a worse road from Salt Lake City, West, than the stage will run.

The establishment of this great Daily Overland Mail marks an important epoch in Western communications. It will be no longer necessary to subsidize steamship lines to carry the mails to the Pacific coast twice a month, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and occupying thirty days to make the trip. True, there was the Butterfield weekly overland mail, which ran on the "horse-shoe route;" but who patronized it?

That Southern overland mail contract was one of the grandest swindles ever perpetrated on the people by the slaveholders. A bill passed Congress in February, 1858, appropriating $800,000 per annum for six years to convey a semi-weekly mail overland from some point on the Mississippi river to San Francisco, the same to be performed in four horse coaches, each trip to be made within 25 days. The slaveholders managed to have the selection of the route left to the Post Master General, who was Aaron V. Brown, of Tennessee. He contracted with Butterfield & Co., to start at Memphis; thence west to Fort Smith, on the line between Arkansas and the Indian Territory, with a branch from Jefferson, Mo., *via* Springfield, in the southwestern part of same State; thence connecting at Fort Smith with the main line. From that point the route struck southwest, across Northern Texas, to the Rio Grande; thence over the mountains and deserts of Arizona, crossing the Colorado at Fort Yuma; thence northwardly 800 miles, to San Francisco. For nearly three years Butterfield made his semi-weekly trips over this barbarous route, which required the presence of two regiments of dragoons and two of infantry to protect him from the rifle and tomahawk of the Indian tribes through whose territory the coaches ran. At every relay house for more than 1000 miles, the Government was obliged to build a fort and station troops. The expense of protecting the road was more than the cost of running the coaches.

At first a few travelers intended to take coaches. But the dangers and hardships attending the trip, soon put a stop to travel. So many mails were robbed or lost that the public refused to trust letters or valuables of any sort to that route. But while Buchanan's infamous Administration lasted, there was no relief to be had. The slaveholders insisted on retaining the coaches on the "horse-shoe route," because it ran south of Mason & Dixon's line. Last winter, after enough secessionists had absquatulated to leave the Republicans in the majority, a bill was passed, abolishing the horse-shoe semi-weekly mail, and establishing the present daily mail from St. Joseph to San Francisco on the route we have named. A compromise was effected with the Butterfield Company, by which they agreed to transfer their horses and coaches to the new route and run it daily for six years from the first day of July, 1861.

There is no fear but they will have all the passengers their coaches can carry. The way business will be large, and constantly increasing. The Pike's Peak traffic will employ extra stages from the mouth of the South Platte to the Missouri River. The population of Utah and Nevada will supply a steady, lucrative business. And to these must be added the passenger and express matter of California and Oregon which will seek this route to the East.

A telegraphic line is being built alongside of the stage road from San Francisco to the Missouri river. It will be completed and in operation next December. The distance to be traversed by the Pony Express is shortening every day, and when the two ends of the telegraph line are joined at Salt Lake City, the occupation of the Pony Express will be gone.

There is now a daily mail across the Continent from New York on the Atlantic to San Francisco, on the Pacific, traversing a distance of 3,000 miles, and passing through fifty degrees of longitude. This is the longest continuous daily mail line to be found in any nation on the Globe. Almost one half the distance is traversed by railway trains. Before many years the iron horse will course over the entire space, with the speed of the winds.

Pay of the Illinois Troops

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Your paper of the 29th June contains a communication from a "special correspondent," dated, "Camp Defiance, Cairo, June 28th, 1861," in which the writer undertakes to enumerate the difficulties in the way of enlisting for the three years' service, the men who are now serving under the "three months'" call, at that place.

Concerning the first two difficulties, I have nothing to say. The "third difficulty" is stated by him as follows:

"The third difficulty in the way of the three years' enlistment, is the total neglect of our State authorities to pay the volunteers. They [illegible] our State in the State service, many of them now have been three months, and have not received [illegible], for about their pay; and as a consequence, [illegible] one dollar of unable at this moment to obtain [illegible] very many are stamp to send letters to their friends, even a postage have never been allowed, and [illegible]. This should [not] be permitted to continue. With many, [it] must not be permitted; is of no importance, and will [illegible] this money matter future action in the least, [will] not influence their by far the largest portion, [illegible] alls with others, and siderations. They have [illegible] it is almost a vital consideration; earnings, and are positively [illegible] families who need their neglect of our State authorities [illegible] itively suffering from the that Gen. Prentiss has [illegible] thorities. I am glad to say all, that if their pay [illegible] assured the men, one and ten days, he will [illegible] does not reach them within see if the funds cannot be obtained."

It is to be hoped that your correspondent is ignorant and has sinned through want of knowledge, and not from a mischievous disposition to misrepresent, when he charges the State authorities with neglect of their duties, and with being the cause of "positive suffering," because they have not paid from the State Treasury the wages due from the General Government, to volunteers in the U.S. service.

It would seem to have required but little reflection on the part of an individual of as much intelligence, as your "special correspondent" seems to possess, to have shown him that the State of Illinois is not the paymaster of United States troops, for the fact must be well known to him that the men now serving under the "three months'" call, are not, and never have been, in the military service of the State of Illinois, and that the State never agreed, and the General Government never asked her, to pay them for such service.

It has been currently stated that there is a reason, and if true, certainly a very good one, why the "suffering men" have not received their pay, which is, that the necessary muster rolls, from which the pay-rolls of the several companies and regiments could be made out, have not, at least until within a short time since, been furnished to the proper United States officers. If such be the case, it would seem to be time that the General in command was making it a "personal matter," to have the officers under him perform their duty, thereby preventing the suffering complained of, and the fault there of being laid where it does not belong.

I have written this as an act of justice, due to our State officers, who are now absent from home, on State business, and who, before leaving, pledged their private fortunes to raise the specie, in advance of the sale of the State bonds, to pay off those soldiers for the one month's service rendered the State, under the ten regiment act, who have since volunteered in the U. S. service for the "three years, or during the war,"—thus demonstrating that our State authorities have not neglected their duty to the soldiers in the service of the State.

JUSTICE.

Capture of a Vessel with 40,000 Stand of Arms.

The Government has been in expectation of the arrival of a large amount of war material destined for the Southern Confederacy, and for some weeks the blockading vessels on the coast have been exercising great vigilance in this particular matter. Although the telegraph has been silent on the subject, the Eastern press claim to have private advices that the vessel so anxiously looked for has been captured. The Boston *Journal* mentions a letter which was received at East Boston, from Newport News, June 25th, announcing that a prize valued at $600,000 had been captured and brought to Fortress Monroe. She was a new clipper ship, with 40,000 stand of arms, a number of brass rifled cannon, and a large quantity of ammunition. She was captured by the Quaker City, off Charleston harbor.

The above report is confirmed by an extract from a letter in the New Haven *Palladium*, from Lieut. Henry Benham of the Naval Brigade, dated Fortress Monroe, June 26, which states that there was a European ship captured and brought into that port for attempting to run the blockade at Charleston; also, that she had 40,000 stand of arms, besides other freight which proved to be valuable.

It is very probable that the above prize is the same referred to by the correspondent of the New York *Times*, on board the Niagara, who wrote, some time since:

"Were detailed for the Northern Division of the blockading squadron at first, and it was only an absolute necessity of the Department that we were ordered away from Charleston for the purpose of systematizing the squadron in the Gulf, and to intercept the arms from Belgium for the Montgomery Government, which were to leave Bath about the 1st of May, for Mobile or New Orleans. They have not yet arrived, but are now due; 50,000 stand are expected and anxiously looked for by the rebels. "I would like to see them get 'em," wouldn't you? We may be on our way north when the Mississippi arrives.

"It was all wrong raising the blockade at Charleston, but imperative orders *must* be obeyed."

Virginia Repudiation.

The following was a portion of the proceedings of the Virginia Convention at Richmond, on Monday last, the *Examiner* regarding those who advocate the payment of the State interest as traitors to the Confederacy:

The ordinance repudiating the payment of the interest on State bonds now the property of the United States Government, or any State or citizen thereof, which were owned by the same on the 23d of May, the day on which the ordinance of secession was ratified, was next taken up.

A discussion ensued respecting the policy and justice of this measure. Mr. Morton and Mr. Macfarland opposed the ordinance. They were of the opinion that such a course would place us in a suspicious and unenviable position before the enlightened world, and maintained that our plighted faith should never be broken, however strong the temptation might be. In the course of Mr. Macfarland's remarks he said that he was not aware of a single instance in which any such course had been pursued in the North towards the South, but, on the contrary, the North had thus far liquidated their obligations with all propriety and promptness.

Mr. Ambler asked the gentleman whether he did not know that the usurpation at Washington had declared money to be contraband of war, and arrested it in its transmission from the North to the South?

Mr. Macfarland replied that so far as his information extended, the usurpation at Washington may have expressed opinions of that character, but he was not aware of any official act to that effect. He continued to urge the policy of retaining our ancient prestige and coming up manfully to our obligations, alluding with especial emphasis to the power in the hands of the North, where many of our citizens owned valuable property.

Mr. Ambler made an able and eloquent reply to the argument of Mr. Macfarland, contending that it was not only just, but proper, for us to keep out of the hands of our enemies the means of prosecuting this war upon us. He referred to legal authorities and to history in support of his position, dwelling with much force upon the precedents of former times and other countries, especially of the American Revolution.

Mr. Holcombe made a brief reply, in which he maintained that the ordinance proposed was inconsistent with public and constitutional law and that the precedents referred to by the gentleman related to individual debts, and not debts in which the honor of a State was concerned.

Mr. Macfarland was about to make some additional remarks, when he gave way to a motion to lay the ordinance on the table for the present, and the Convention then adjourned.

BRAGG AND BROWN.—A very pointed answer was returned to Gen. Bragg of the Pensacola rebels, a few days since by Col. Brown, in answer to a request made by the General that his "hospital quarters," where he had [illegible] apartments, should be respected in case of a collision. Col. Brown answered by sending word that his hospital was situated within the fort, and he desired for it the same consideration.

MATTERS IN AND ABOUT WASHINGTON.

First Signs of War—A Night in Baltimore—A look at General Scott—Call on the President—Visit to the "Sacred Soil"—General Schenck—Outside the Lines—Alexandria—The place where Ellsworth fell, &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1861.

Nothing occurred, after leaving Chicago last Wednesday morning, to show that any thing unusual was abroad in the land, till we passed from Pennsylvania on the Northern Central Railway south of "Mason and Dixon's line." Here the soldier with his musket at every bridge gave true and silent warning that treason was plotting the ruin of the "best government on earth," and we were devoutly thankful, that the loyal sons of the North had come to the rescue, and Maryland is now safe. An entire Pennsylvania regiment is stationed along the Northern Central Railway between the State line and Baltimore. On nearing that city, it began to be whispered in the cars that General Banks had arrested Marshal Kane that (Thursday) morning, and Baltimore was under martial law. Not a little anxiety was manifested as to what effect this might have upon our welfare, as from a slight delay on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad we missed the proper connection at Harrisburgh, and would be obliged to stay over night in Baltimore. As for ourselves we felt more secure, for we know that Gen. Banks rules with a just but energetic hand, and when in our evening walk we saw the troops posted on Federal Hill, and our glorious flag waving there, and remembered that Fort McHenry commanded the city, we were doubly assured that no harm would befall us. At the hotel we noticed that most of the passengers registered their names as from Iowa, Illinois, and the other States to which they belonged. We were in the United States, and were determined to exercise all our rights be they ever so small, and wrote our full autograph, if possible more boldly than usual, with the words "Chicago, Ill." thereunto attached. Though there were significant threats among the "Plugs" and the "Roughs," Baltimore was thoroughly quiet all night, and we never slept better; though sooth to say, we proved a Jonah to our traveling companion, Judge Terry of Danville, for in his dreams a riot was gotten up, in which the attempted hanging of your humble servant formed the principal feature.

Yesterday morning early we arrived in Washington, and were happy to greet many friends and acquaintances from all quarters. Each has his own particular axe to grind, and some are not over scrupulous as to the means by which it is accomplished. Wandering with a friend beyond the President's mansion, a plain, unpretending building was pointed out as the business office of Gen. Scott. No card or sign of any kind indicated the mighty movements that have their origin here. A sentinel at the door told us that the hero "who had never lost a battle" would arrive within ten minutes, and hours were to us well spent to see him. Not five minutes passed before a plain cab, drawn by an immense and very dignified horse, apparently conscious of his high position, turned the corner, and in a moment Gen. Scott was before us. Anybody would instantly know him who had ever seen his picture. His step was not firm, but in every other respect his health appears to be excellent. The ardent prayers of millions of people will ascend that his precious life may be spared till this wicked rebellion is put down. And yet he may be taken, if for nothing else, to teach the nations by another vivid example that God rules the affairs of men, and deliverance must come from him. To have seen Gen. Jackson and Gen. Scott, two of the greatest American Generals since the days of Washington, will mark two important days in our personal history.

Last evening we had an interview of ten minutes with President Lincoln. With him time is precious, and no man has a right to trespass upon it, whose business does not reach beyond mere personal considerations. We are thus enabled to assure all the readers of the TRIBUNE, of his firm health, though of course he shows unmistakable signs of severe toil. His mind is, if possible, more clear and comprehensive than ever, and the noble and patriotic purposes of his whole soul flash out in almost every sentence he utters. The grave responsibilities of the approaching meeting of Congress, and various important matters relating to the army and to the people of the West, were all referred to in that graphic and comprehensive style of remark, for which Mr. Lincoln will become memorable in the history of his country. He thought it strange that any of our gallant soldiers at Cairo should misunderstand the terms of enlistment for "three years or during the war." It might as well read for "six months, or during the war," for as soon as the rebellion is put down, the Government will be glad to have them return to their former occupations. To keep a large standing army is the last thing in the world to be desired. It is to be hoped that our soldiers will take Mr. Lincoln's emphatic explanation of the terms of enlistment, and with patriotic devotion to the flag of their country, swear to stand by it till it floats gloriously everywhere between the Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico. Treason must be put down at any sacrifice and at all hazards.

To day in company with Senator Mack of our own State and the reporter of the N. Y. *Herald*, we have visited several camps on the "sacred soil" of Virginia. On the heights immediately opposite Georgetown we went through Fort Corcoran, occupied by the N. Y. 69th regiment, Col. Corcoran. The Fort is nearly completed, and its deep ditches and frowning Dahlgren guns will make the taking of it by the rebels a very difficult and rather a bloody undertaking. One or two other regiments are posted between the Fort and the Potomac, and could be in the entrenchments at half an hour's notice. Passing a mile or two to the southwest, on the road leading from Georgetown to Falls Church, at the crossing of the Alexandria and Leesburg Railway, we found posted the 1st, 2d and 3d Ohio regiments, under the command of Gen. Schenck. The General received us very cordially, and spoke freely and fully of the recent disaster under his command. He averred that he went where, when, and as he was ordered, and is not justly to be held responsible for the consequences. Neither is his commanding General, for the battery had been constructed since the scouts the day previous had reported the way clear. But in afterwards talking with one of the men who was on the third car, where most of the men were killed, he assured us that a man did get on the train a mile or two before they reached the fatal battery, and urged them to stop; and here is precisely where the blame attaches to Gen. Schenck. It would have taken but a short time for a few scouts to ascertain the true position and the number of the rebels, when a retreat and report to the superior officer would certainly have been justified. We saw the private—C. Volmer—the top of whose shoulder was carried away by a grape-shot. He is doing well and will probably recover.

Some two miles further on, and within two or three miles of Falls Church, where the Georgetown road meets the turnpike between Alexandria and Leesburg, the Connecticut regiment under Col. Taylor is posted. There are an artillery and a cavalry company connected with it, and here we are on the advanced Federal line. Nothing but the pickets are between us and the enemy, and half an hour's drive would consign us to their tender mercies. These Connecticut boys occupy the post of honor, as they are nearest the enemy. They will give a good account of themselves when the "tug of war" comes.

Getting our papers countersigned, the next thing was to reach Alexandria. The turnpike direct runs some two miles through the enemy's country—that is, there is that distance unprotected between the Connecticut and the Michigan pickets. We could reach Alexandria to-day only by taking the shortest route. Our friend of the *Herald* had been through a week before, and it was therefore argued that we could go safely now. Without discussing the accuracy of this logic, and foolishly, perhaps, we did go safely through to Alexandria. On Shuter's Hill, about a mile south-west of the town, we visited Col. Wilcox's First Michigan Regiment, and were most cordially received. The Michigan boys were in the best of health and spirits. A very strong fortress has been built immediately south of the camp. Immediately south east we found Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves. They are brave fellows, but full of rollicking and mischief, of which we were in some sort the witnesses. On approaching the gate of the camp, a jolly-faced Zouave of large diameter, with a significant nod, hinted that the "countersign" which alone would admit us was "lager." Another glance revealed in a board tent just outside the gate, a lot of black, iron-hooped casks, and depositing upon the counter several "bits of the Federal," as they call the lawful coin of the realm, with the smiles and the good wishes of the crowd, we walked in. As they were not under arms, the boys were enjoying themselves in groups all over the grounds. Among other things, every company has its day, and a "dog fight," though not down in the bills, came off just as we were leaving. The fun and frolic of the Zouaves appeared in strong contrast with the staid soldierly dignity of the Michigan boys, their nearest neighbors.

And here we are in the old city of Alexandria. Such a lifeless picture for a city we never saw. The grass is literally growing in its most compactly built and best business streets. There stands the church in which Washington used to worship, and there appears scarcely people enough in the whole city to fill it. Our first visit was to the Marshall House, where poor Ellsworth met his fate. That hole in the wall was made by the fatal charge which cost him his heart's blood, and that was made by the bullet which sent his murderer, Jackson, to his final account. Such a picture of utter desolation as this we never saw in other human habitation present. The stairs on which the gallant Ellsworth stood when the villain fired, have been cut away and carried off in fragments by the thousands who have visited the house. The banister of the entire stairway has been carried away, and a guard is now stationed in the house to prevent further depredations. The furniture is thrown together in a few of the rooms, and lies about in complete confusion. To note down the thoughts and emotions which crowd upon the mind while visiting this scene, would fill columns, and we turn to more cheerful subjects.

Dinner over, we took the road to Washington, and stopped only at the fortifications a short distance beyond the Long Bridge. They are nearly finished, and, if the heights to the right are held by the Federal troops, will prove impregnable against any force that may approach from Alexandria. Three New Jersey regiments are stationed here. But our letter is already too long, and we close.

B.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

Repudiation of Interest by St. Louis—The Legal [illegible]—An Offering of Secession Speech—What a Republican Mayor would have done—Dullness in the News Market—Gen. Lyon at Boonville—Purchase of Supplies—Ridiculous Expectations of the Secessionists—Help from Ben. McCulloch—Lies Refuted—Extra Session of the U. S. Circuit Court—Justice Catron of Tennessee—The other Judges—Public Expectation—A Bridge Burner who was not at Camp Jackson—Sorrow of a Parent—Releasing Secessionists on parole—Case of Col. J. S. Bowen—Large Lot of Horseflesh Solicited—Recruits and volunteers in St. Louis—An Incident at a Circus—Miscellaneous.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, July 1, 1861.

The most important local event that has transpired within a week, is the announcement that the great city of Saint Louis must go to protest for the amount of interest on city bonds due and accruing in the city of New York during the next thirty days. This lamentable fact may not be important to others, beyond the bondholders, but to our citizens it is a severe blow. It is one of the results of electing a set of semi-secession city officers—for half secession and half Union is all they will admit—although, for practical purposes the whole lot of them might as well be out-and-out secessionists. Indeed, the policy of the new city government has been to undo all the good accomplished by Mayor Filley and his co-laborers; and now we are told that the city must either repudiate her indebtedness to coupon-holders or suspend payment of current expenses of the city departments. The logic of the matter runs thus: the interest money will fall into the hands of the Northern capitalists—the current expenses are incurred at home; and hence, if one of the two classes cannot be paid, it is better that the home creditors be paid first. We will not be surprised to learn that there is more of the secession doctrine about this business than is apparent on its face. In fact, secession and repudiation going hand in hand everywhere throughout the South, finds willing apologists here, and the fact that the interest is payable in New York, and may belong to the upholders of the Government, has much to do with the declaration that the city cannot pay. If Ex-Mayor Filley was now in office, the interest would be paid; and the secessionists themselves acknowledge that. But Mr. Filley is a Union man, and Mr. Taylor is not. That's just the difference. The thing which strikes the public mind the strongest is the unwillingness of the leading merchants and bankers to advance money or lend their names to the city's paper to raise the necessary funds. Where are the rich capitalists and merchants who spent money like water to elect Mayor Taylor because they thought it would be such a capital thing for the credit of the city to respect the Southern sentiment? Where are the men whose property they declared doubled in value the morning after the election? Bah! the whole crowd is not worth powder enough to send them to perdition when a real crisis is at hand.

The same dullness which characterizes military operations everywhere prevails here, and on the principle that a calm precedes a storm, there must be a terrible tempest brewing in Missouri, which will throw every previous excitement into the shade. In fact, everything is as dull and flat here as it is possible to imagine. Advices from Boonville state that Gen. Lyon has been prevented from leaving that place by severe rain storms retarding the fitting out of the expedition in a proper manner. The General has not been idle, however, for home guards have been thoroughly organized in the adjoining counties, and everything will be left safe and sound when left at all. The people of Boonville and the adjacent country have derived substantial benefit from the presence of troops, independent of the protection afforded all law abiding citizens. The purchase of horses and wagons, and stores, has been a large item for that country, and the disbursements will reach nearly $50,000, payable in coin—more gold probably than has been seen in the neighborhood of Boonville, outside the bank, these ten years. Those who were so ravenous for "Dutch" blood are now the most docile in the community. They now bless the "Dutch" as roundly as before they cursed them. Gen. Lyon is probably now on his way to the Southern border of the State, but it is doubtful whether he will meet with any resistance. The State troops who concentrated at Lexington have disbanded, although it is reported that a gang of them, under the notorious Jim Raines, are marching toward Arkansas to form a junction with the forces under Claib. Jackson and Monroe Parsons.

The secessionists are in high expectation of aid from the South. As an evidence of their professions, read the following statements, for which the editor of the *Evening Journal* makes himself responsible. It is alleged—

First. On the 18th of June Major McCulloch was encamped at Fort Smith, with 10,000 trained, veteran soldiers—with an extra supply of guns and munitions of war. Thence he moved for Missouri, with increasing numbers, to form a junction with the State troops, now more than six thousand strong at one point.

Second. At Pocahontas, Ark., six thousand Arkansas troops were encamped, en route for Missouri, with all necessary equipments.

Third. In Stoddard county, Missouri, four thousand State troops are encamped for the war. Some ten or fifteen regiments of men are moving for Missouri from Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, in addition to those already mentioned.

Fourth. Gov. Jackson will have, in less than twenty days, a well appointed army of nearly 50,000 men, before whom the invaders of our people will be driven like wild beasts from their lairs.

It is simply useless to go into details to contradict these so called facts. They bear absurdity on their face. It is almost needless to say that late advices from Fort Smith and Pocahontas, Ark., represent the Arkansas forces encamped there at less than 5,000, and all in constant fear of an invasion by Jim Lane and Montgomery. As for the troops in Stoddard county, why didn't they meet the five hundred men sent from Cairo a few days ago to find them? Such is, however, the falsehood and misrepresentation which keeps alive secession in Missouri. It is even ahead of the *canard* palmed off on the Memphisians about the capture of the City of Alton, while that boat is lying quietly at her wharf at Alton.

The extra session of the U. S. Circuit Court promises to be an exciting one. It is said that Judge Catron of the U. S. Supreme Court, who belongs to this circuit, will be present. How the Judge feels on the main question nobody knows, but there is one gratifying sign. His State (Tennessee) has seceded but he has not, and if a rabid secessionist, he would have been sure to resign. Yet a mild secessionist, carrying Southern principles upon the bench, may make it difficult to convict a traitor in this city, for Judge Treat is regarded as leaning strongly to the secession side already, although his New England birthplace should have taught him better. Judge Wells—the third Judge—hails from the Western District, and is more trustworthy than either of the others. There is an air of Southern prejudice about the court room which may tinge the law with all the strong points in behalf of traitors, and touch those in behalf of the Government lightly; and it is but just to say that the popular impression is, that there will be no convictions, although there promises to be several indictments for treason. Yet the uncertainty which surrounds matters causes the active working secessionists to keep shady and wait events. Young Barrett also waived the preliminary examination and walks the streets dressed within an inch of his life, and always laughing with his friends as if he didn't care two bits whether the world continues to revolve or not. At heart he is a traitor, whether the legal evidence will convict him or find him marked "not guilty." If these trials fail to produce a couple of hangings, the seceders will certainly make a loud noise over it.

The indignation of young Farrington—who wrote you the explanatory card denying his participation in the Camp Jackson affair, when in fact he had been there, but went with Captain Kelly's company to guard the Osage bridge—will have a fine opportunity to cool off at present. The indignant individual was one of the company who fired the Gasconade and Osage bridges, by order of Governor Jackson, on the occasion of the escapade of the latter from this city, on the 11th ult. Mr. Farrington senior, is represented by his acquaintances on Main street to be sorely troubled about the fate of his son. He doesn't know where the young man is, but supposes he is with Governor Jackson, flying for life, and says if he could reach him by letter he would send him means to quit the State. What he seems to fear most, is that he will try to return to St. Louis, in which event his arrest would certainly follow. These particulars of the elder Farrington's sorrow may be relied upon. They are the natural result of such teachings. When a New Englander reviles Yankees as everything contemptible and mean, the heart is rotten to the core, and it is no wonder the son caught the disease when the father held such sentiments.

Union men here as elsewhere are getting dreadfully sick and tired of reading and hearing of the release of so many secession prisoners on taking the oath of allegiance. They believe they should either be put on trial for taking up arms against the U. S. and made an example of, or sent to work on U. S. entrenchments. This thing of arresting a fellow whose notions of honor are so small that they pretend to live in the Union, and yet take up arms against it, is all fol-de-rol, and should be stopped. Look at the result in the Camp Jackson affair. Out of seven hundred who took the oath at the Arsenal in this city, two hundred have gone South and joined the army of the Southern Confederacy, with Col. John S. Bowen, who used to profess to be the embodiment of honor, at their head. Bowen, after the acquittal of Emmett McDonald published a card in the *State Journal*, dated Richmond, Va., stating that he would not obey his parole, on the ground that the U. S. authorities had no legal right to administer it. But oh, how honest it was in Bowen to thus skulk behind a quibble to get rid of his parole. It is some consolation to know that a full description of his person, together with his photograph, has been forwarded to Cairo, to Fortress Monroe, to Western Virginia, to Alexandria, and other points where U. S. troops are stationed. If John S. Bowen is caught, a traitor will swing or justice again be defeated.

The advertisement of Quartermaster McKinstry for 176 cavalry horses, 140 artillery horses and 495 mules for the United States Army, has created quite a stir in St. Louis, and the knowledge that the animals are not required for Utah, opens the door to the question—Where are they to be used? The general sentiment settles upon the probability of operations from Cairo, as horse flesh is neither so abundant or so cheap in this locality that such a large lot would be called for here with a view to operations further east than Cairo. At all events, this call for horses and mules of a high standard will involve the expenditure of nearly $100,000 in our midst, in case our horse dealers are not foolish enough to combine to raise the prices immoderately, in which contingency the purchase will be made in adjoining States. The animals being deliverable within eight days, it looks as if business was about to commence.

The arsenal continues to receive fresh recruits daily. The Washington Regiment has now about eight hundred names enrolled, and the whole ten companies have been sworn in. The companies are not full, however. The American Zouaves are rapidly acquiring great proficiency in drill, and will make splendid fighting material after a little experience. The total number of volunteers left here is about 2,500, with three partially full regiments of reserves. The available force of U. S. troops in the city will not exceed 4,000. The presence of Illinois troops at Caseyville and Alton, however, is as good as a force of 6,000 in the city.

An incident occurred at Dan. Rice's circus, on Saturday evening, which, although trivial in itself, shows the spirit of the "peeps." Dan. Rice made his farewell speech, and indulged in strong language in favor of upholding the Government. A few Jeff. Davis sympathizers hissed Dan. and cheered Jeff.; thereupon three-fourths of the audience raised a tremendous yell and shout for the Union, squelching the secessionists in about two minutes.

The verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the case of the Seventh street affair did not surprise anybody who watched the course of investigation. It was prejudged from the start, and all doubts against the troops were accepted as truths, and all the evidence in their favor to show that they were fired upon with pistols rejected as doubtful. The affair was unfortunate enough in its results. Our citizens blame the troops for firing without an order; but it will be hard to make the honest masses believe they deliberately blazed away at unoffending persons without some cause—no matter how considerable.

There will be no public celebration of the 4th of July here. All our citizens who have means to give, generally, have contributed to the relief of the volunteers, and secessionists are not apt to assist in the glorification of the day. Flags will be displayed, and a salute fired at the Arsenal—and that is about all.

Currency matters are still unsettled. There is a general disposition to come down to gold and silver, and you can no more fly than get a five dollar Missouri note changed in trade short of ten per cent. discount. Exchange is high, and the bankable fund system exploded. Railroads receive nothing but specie funds now for passengers and freight, and Missouri money is down to a low notch.

Business is so dull that a loaded dray through Second or Main street is a curiosity. Remittances from the country are few and far between.

C.

OUR BOSTON LETTER.

Departure of the 11th Regiment—Passage of the 5th Maine Regiment—Massachusetts Companies and the Sickles Brigade—Cols. Lee and Green in the new Regiments—A company of British Volunteers—Massachusetts Contractors pillaging the State—Telegraphing with the Calcium Light—A successful experiment—Treasonable communications with Foreign Nations—Judge Sprague's charge to the Jury—Meeting of citizens to raise money for the Douglas Fund—Shipbuilders and Iron cased Frigates—Importance of action by our Government—Fourth of July programme—Dividends of Manufacturing Companies—A new Type setting Machine.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

BOSTON, July 1st.

The military events of the past week are easily summed up. They consist only in the departure of another of our three years' regiments, and the passage through the city of a Maine Regiment. The order of departure of the Regiments from this State was so far modified as to send Col. Clark's Regiment, the "glorious Eleventh," as it is fondly called, into the field before Col. Gordon's. The Eleventh broke up its encampment, "Camp Cameron" at North Cambridge, on Friday, the 28th ult., and made its passage through the city in the afternoon of the same day, leaving by the Fall River route for New York. Although a favorite regiment, less demonstration attended its passage than has been vouchsafed to any one of those previously departing. It is a new regiment, and its present Regimental organization is even more recent than its formation, it having been made up of the *debris* of two other imperfectly organized regiments disbanded to fill the ranks of this one. The Maine Regiment was received with the honors of war by Col. Lee of the Governor's Staff, and the favorite corps of Independent Cadets acted as its escort in its passage through this city. The Regiment, the Fifth in numerical designation, under command of Col. Dunnell, though made up of good material, exhibited a proficiency in drill than those from the same State which have preceded it. It had not been long in camp, and the camp discipline was said to have been less rigorously enforced than it should have been. The crowd attending the passage of the Regiment was by no means so great or so enthusiastic as that which has welcomed former regiments in their passage. This should not be set down, however, to the discredit of the Regiment, but to the fact that the arrival and departure of troops has become so much of an old story that the edge of novelty has worn off, and people will not take so much pains as formerly to gratify curiosity and testify respect.

Some of our Massachusetts companies have been induced by what seems to have been false representations to leave for New York to connect themselves with the Sickles Brigade. Most of them have returned as the Brooklyn Phalanx victims returned, "with a flea in their ear." To judge from the accounts these men give, the Sickles Brigade, if not an entire humbug is at least an association which resorts to questionable means of proselyting; and in the desire of its gallant commander to fill up the quota of his troops, he promulgates statements with an obvious antagonism to the truth. A company from the town of Wrentham, in this State, report that before their departure to join the Brigade, the most glowing representations were made to them as to the splendor and efficiency of it and the likelihood of its being called into immediate service. When they reached the encampment they found nothing but disaffection and want of discipline. They were promised rifled muskets with sabre bayonets, but found that no such arms were or had been on the ground at all. They were also denied the promised privilege of retaining their own officers, and the attempt was made to break up their company organization and to foist upon them new officers selected by the General himself. Disgusted with this sort of treatment our company refused to remain, but it was with considerable difficulty that they were allowed to leave, and then only with threats that woe should betide them if they said anything against the character of the Sickles Brigade. But they not having the fear of Sickles before their eyes, and being used to the New England privilege of free speech, chose to make public the facts in the case, and have been able to prevent other companies from falling into the same snare.

Governor Andrew has offered commissions of Colonel in two of the new ten regiments to be raised in this State, to two gentlemen who will honor the position, Wm. Raymond Lee and Wm. B. Greene. Both are graduates of West Point, where they gained high rank. Mr. Lee is well known as one of the best civil engineers in the State, and has devoted much time to military study. Mr. Greene's claims are even more positive than his. Mr. G., after leaving West Point, entered the army, where he remained some years, serving with distinction during part of the time as a Lieutenant in the Florida war. At the termination of the war, he resigned his commission in the army and entered the ministry. For several years past he has been living with his family in Paris, but upon the first tap of the drum calling loyal men to arms, he left his family and came home to report himself for duty. With a born faculty of command, a practical military education, and an acquaintance with campaigning derived from actual service, a Christian as well as a soldier, Col. Greene cannot fail to win laurels for his State and cause.

Notwithstanding the good Queen's proclamation enjoining upon her subjects the strictest neutrality under penalty of loss of citizenship, the British residents of Boston and vicinity are taking measures to organize a volunteer company to serve during the war. Several prominent citizens are interested in the movement, and it may be confidently anticipated that the British element will not be wanting in allegiance to and defence of the stars and stripes. Neutrality is a peg that no live man is willing to hang his hat on in days like these.

The attention of the ship-building and ship-owning class of our citizens has of late been much directed to the extensive operations of France and England in the building of iron-clad vessels of war. The impression is very strong that our Government ought no longer to give the subject the go-by, but take measures to immediately add such vessels to our navy. Mr. Donald McKay, the well-known ship-builder, has recently published a letter urging upon the Government the necessity of action in this matter, and pointing out the extent and efficiency of the preparations which England, France, and even Spain, are making in this direction. It is much to be hoped that the message of the Secretary of the Navy will call the attention of Congress to this important matter. It will be remembered that in its comments upon the last message of Secretary Toucey, the London *Times* expressed its surprise that the Secretary had nothing to say about this subject. In the light of present events, it is not difficult to assign the reason of Secretary Toucey's ignoring of the matter.

The pillage of contractors is a species of robbery that is rife everywhere. It had been thought, however, that the vigilance of our State authorities was such that no sharp practice had been able to overreach them. Certainly they have been, to all appearances careful and watchful, and have rejected many articles as unworthy. But recent developments show that they have been wantonly cheated in some things, especially in the article of shoes. Ill-shaped and ill-made shoes have been palmed off upon them to such an extent that complaints reach us from Washington that many of our troops are little better than barefooted. This is not creditable to Massachusetts. In shoes, more than anything else, she ought to be well provided. It argues ill for the care of the authorities that her troops should be ill furnished with the article that constitutes the State's chief staple in commerce. When shall we hear of summary proceedings against these wretches of contractors, who thus sell their souls for profit? Complaints are made in every State, and the press calls loudly that the offenders be brought to justice. But we hear of no proceedings. It is only the old story of the defaulter told over, *mutatis mutandis*. If a man has the audacity and address to perpetrate a gigantic swindle, his chances of escape are in exact ratio to the extent of his villainy.

A most satisfactory experiment has been made here with the Calcium light, demonstrating fully its adaptedness to the purposes of telegraphing. The experiment consisted in the conveying of signals between the city and Hull, a point about ten miles distant. A light was placed at each end of the route, and its brilliant and penetrating character rendered it easily visible from the opposite extreme of the route. The signals were made by a very simple process, the interposition of a thin piece of metal in front of the lens, the variations in which being seen by the operator at the other light, convey to him messages as intelligible as those sent over the electric wire. The experiments were made under the direction of Mr. Palmer, the Superintendent of the New England division of the American Telegraph Company lines, and their success amounted to so absolute a demonstration that Mr. Palmer intends to submit to the Federal Government considerations upon the importance of this telegraphic system as a means of communication between different bodies of Federal forces upon hostile territory.

Judge Sprague has charged the Grand Jury in relation to the treasonable nature of communications held by citizens of the United States with foreigners, with the intent to influence the measures or conduct of any foreign Government towards our own Government in such a manner as to defeat or embarrass its designs. Such correspondence is punishable, by his charge, with a fine not exceeding $5,000 and imprisonment.

A meeting of citizens has been held, without distinction of party, to devise means for the raising of funds to assist the family of the late lamented Senator Douglas. Resolutions were passed, in which a hearty response was accorded to the Address to the People of the United States, signed by Mr. Casey and other citizens of Illinois. A committee, consisting of three energetic and honorable citizens, representing large business interests of our city, was designated to solicit subscriptions in the city and receive amounts for transmission to Illinois. A larger committee was also appointed to collect subscriptions throughout the State. There can be no doubt that the Massachusetts people will respond liberally to such a call. Mr. Douglas has many warm adherents and followers in this State, and his late noble, patriotic course secured him the admiration and sympathy of men of all shades of political opinion.

The order of proceedings for the celebration of the Fourth of July has just been promulgated. It does not differ greatly from the usual, except that the City Government dinner has been wisely omitted, and the military element is more predominant than ordinarily. Ringing of bells, salutes, a monster Union concert on the Common by several bands combined, a military review, a regatta, an immense civic procession with military escort, an oration, balloon ascensions, and fire works constitute the programme. The oration will be pronounced by the Hon. Theophilus Parsons, Professor in the Harvard Law School.

The July dividends advertised by our leading manufacturing companies and railway corporations show a healthy state of business. They are in the main little below the usual dividend mark, many of them declaring 5 per cent. Their aggregate of earnings exhibit a more satisfactory condition of business than has been commonly anticipated.

All lovers of cheap literature will be glad to hear of the probable success of a scheme destined to make literature cheaper. For ten years past, a young Massachusetts mechanic has been studiously at work perfecting the model of a machine for type-setting. He has persevered in the face of every possible discouragement from practical printers, who assured him that his designs were impracticable. He has completed his model, even to the machinery for the spacing of the type and the "justifying" of the lines, and so satisfactory is its working that he has succeeded in inducing certain capitalists to take hold of it, and has ceded to them all the patent rights which he has acquired or may acquire in it, for the prospective sum of $50,000. It is much to be hoped that the good promises of the model may be fulfilled in the working of the machine when it shall be constructed. The revolution wrought by an efficient machine of this description, would be one of the greatest steps of progress made since the discovery of printing. The inventor is Mr. Charles W. Felt, of Salem, and he claims for his machine a fifteen-man power, at an expense of operating scarcely exceeding the cost of two men's services.

Attack on an Alabama Company in East Tennessee.

A member of the Lauderdale Rifles furnishes the Richmond *Dispatch* with the following statement of an attack on that company by a mob while passing through East Tennessee:

We were detained at Strawberry Plains about two hours, and while there we saw the old flag of the once glorious Union; and the sight of that banner—now the emblem of tyranny and oppression—filled our men with rage, and immediately a determination arose to take it down, but the interference of our officers stopped them. In the meanwhile there was a spy sent from the Union men, who had just passed us some five or six hundred strong, with some five or six flags, all indicating oppression, and by that means they found out that we were unarmed; and as we passed along the road where they had collected to something like two thousand strong, to hear Brownlow, Maynard and others make their last desperate effort to carry Tennessee with the North, they began to rock us and level their guns on us. Our men all saw the guns bearing directly upon us, but did nothing until they begun to throw rocks at us, and then, and not until then, one of our men threw a rock at them, and immediately they begun a heavy fire on us, which our men answered by firing some fifteen or twenty times at them with repeaters. The cars did not halt, so we do not know whether we hurt any of them or not. None of our men were hurt. Some balls they shot at us struck our cars. Some hit above our heads and some hit the side. We were in open cars. We did not have our flag up. It was kept down at the request of our friends at Strawberry Plains.

W. C. REEDER,
1st Lieut. Lauderdale Rifle Co., Ala.

From Southwest Missouri.

Two gentlemen from Springfield, Mo.—Messrs. A. J. Nottingham, Overland Mail Agent, and H. F. McCarty—are now in this city, and we learn from them some particulars of recent movements in that section. Col. Sigel's command, with a portion of another regiment, arrived in Springfield on Sunday of last week. Their approach created quite a panic among the secessionists and a few others, and between Lebanon, in Laclede county, and Springfield, one-half of the houses and farms on the stage line were deserted.

A zealous disunionist, who had met the troops as he was coming this way, turned his horse's head and started back full gallop, scattering all manner of reports among the people, representing the troops as wantonly destroying property and outraging the women wherever they marched. These stories, which our informants say were wholly untrue, produced the greatest excitement, and many fled in terror in every direction, leaving their fields and crops, and caring only for their own safety. Some of the men gathered together in different places resolving to sell their lives as dearly as possible, but, before the arrival of the soldiers, took refuge in flight, leaving their families, who were dumbfounded with fear, to protect themselves as best they might.

On the day after the arrival of the troops at Springfield, Col. Sigel sent out a squad of 25 men on a scouting expedition. They returned in a few hours, and by the commotion produced in camp it was conjectured that they brought important intelligence. A detachment of 500 men was immediately dispatched westwardly in the direction of Mount Vernon. About 4 o'clock Tuesday evening, a messenger came in, in hot haste, and in three-quarters of an hour afterwards the whole of Col. Sigel's command, except about one hundred and fifty, started west, accompanied by a company of Home Guards under Col. Boyd. The troops took with them a large quantity of field and camp equipage, including all the artillery, and, in fact every appliance for an active engagement. They, also, proceeded west, and on a forced march.

The cause of these energetic movements was information, supposed at Springfield to be authentic, to the effect that Gov. Jackson was nearing Newton county with a force of about fifteen hundred men, and it was hoped to cut off his advance. In that part of the State the country is very wild, and Gov. Jackson's forces will be compelled to take the road leading to Mount Vernon, or else suffer serious delays in making any headway at all through the timber. Mr. McCarty states that if the reports of Jackson's whereabouts were true, it would be next to impossible for his men to escape, and that if Col. Sigel possesses the sagacity for which he gives him credit, it is not at all unlikely that by this time Gov. Jackson is a prisoner—unless, indeed, that late functionary shall have adopted some extraordinary expedient to insure his escape.

Our informants say that on Tuesday last Maj. Phelps received information by a messenger direct from Fort Smith that Ben. McCulloch was still at that post, with apparently no preparations going on about him for an early move in any direction. His command consisted of about two thousand men, a large number of whom are sick, and the remainder so demoralized as to be nearly unfit for service. Maj. Phelps, who is expected to reach St. Louis to-day, on his way to take his seat in Congress, will probably bring interesting news from the Southwest.—*St. Louis Republican*, 2d.

Mr. J. D. Pulley in a Shooting Affair.

The Cairo correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* says:

There has been, and is likely to be, more trouble in Williamson county, arising out of the arrest of Hon. J. D. Pulley. Mr. Andrew Rogers, a lawyer and a citizen of Carbondale, arrived here on Saturday, having met with rough usage in Marion. He tells the tale about as follows:

On Friday he went over to Marion from Carbondale, in company with a Mr. Coleman, from Cincinnati, on business. Pulley and his friends he states, were out squirrel hunting and on his arrival a runner was sent out to call them in. J. D. Pulley, Robert Pulley and others, came in town and to the hotel where he was stopping. He accosted J. D. Pulley, and was about to shake hands with him, when the latter said that he wanted nothing to do with him, and accused him of preventing his (Pulley's) wife from coming to see him at Carbondale the night he was arrested. Rogers denied the charge, but Pulley and [illegible] reiterated it. Harsh words passed, and Robert Pulley leveled a shot gun at Rogers. The latter stepped inside the door, and as he did so the gun was fired, but the barrel was knocked up by Mr. Goddard. He thinks that Jas. D. Pulley fired at him with a pistol as he stepped inside. He then fired at one of the Pulleys from the door. "Nobody hurt" thus far. Jim Pulley struck at him with the butt of his pistol outside. Robert Pulley, he says, then got round at a window, and fired at him again with his gun, Rogers returning the fire with his pistol. Verdict of the crowd, very bad shooting all around. The landlady then got Rogers up stairs and into a room, where he barricaded the door. There was a parley below, as he states, and soon after Jeff. Allen came up to him, told him there was a mob down stairs that would kill him, and advised him to get away, which he did, by the back of the house, and made tracks for Carbondale. After Rogers left, Mr. Coleman was notified to leave the town, and did so. Mr. Rogers narrated his mishaps to Gen. Prentiss, who authorized him to raise a company of sixty men, promising to supply them with arms from here.

I give this statement as Mr. Rogers tells it, presuming that the other side will have an account of the affair. It seems to be a neighborhood quarrel, originating out of circumstances connected with the arrest of Mr. Pulley.

From the Iowa Troops.

[From the Keokuk Gate City, 2d.]

We get the following items from Capt. Morrison, who returned this morning on the ferry boat Hamilton Belle, from Hannibal. On Sunday morning a special train took Col. Curtis and Col. Smith, of Ill., with a number of officers, to St. Jo., from whence they returned on Monday morning. Col. Curtis came up to Quincy same day on the ferry boat, leaving Col. Smith in command of all the forces on the H. & St. Jo. R. R.

The Third regiment Iowa volunteers left Hannibal on Monday forenoon for the West, and will be stationed mostly at Chillicothe and that neighborhood. Capt. Stone's company and some others were camped on Grand River.

Capt. Morrison learned from Col. Curtis that about forty of his men, part Keokuk Guards and part Capt. Bob Littler's men, went out on Saturday, surrounded and captured the town of Linneus, and took fifteen prisoners, among whom was Haliburton, State Senator. Littler's men made a pyramid and entered an upper room, where they found fifteen to twenty kegs of powder, and a lot of bullets and buck shot. Lieut. M'Kenny also thought there was more powder in a certain secession store than was necessary to kill birds with, and therefore took charge of the same, whereat the owner was very mad.

On Saturday last, Capt. Hawkins, a noted secessionist, and holding a commission in Claib. Jackson's army, came into Hannibal under Gen. Lyon's proclamation, took the oath and was discharged. Fitzhugh was still under arrest. Capt. Morrison saw him in the guard house.

We are glad to learn that the entire outfit of uniforms, shirts, &c., for the Third Regiment, has arrived at Quincy, and were taken from thence to-day by Mr. Cleghorn to the boys.

On Sunday night last the first dress parade seen in Hannibal, was given by our Third Regiment. It was a grand occasion. All the people, big and little, including the colored population, turned out in wondering admiration. It was generally admitted that the regiment was composed of remarkably fine looking men.

The Missouri Rebellion to be Investigated.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 1st says:

A called session of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Missouri, will open on the 8th of July instant. His Honor Judge Treat, has ordered this extraordinary sitting of the Federal Court, for reasons which concern the gravest public interests at this time in the State of Missouri. It is understood that Judge Wells is to be on the bench during the called session, and that Judge Catron, though he is at liberty to be absent, and is usually absent at extra sessions of the Court, will, on this occasion, be present and lend his assistance to the deliberations of the Court. We learn that a Grand Jury has been ordered to be in attendance upon the court, and that the Marshal is now engaged in summoning the panel. The facts unmistakably foreshadow an investigation into the history of the late insurrectionary movement of Governor Jackson and his aiders and abettors in treason throughout the State. This Grand Jury will have to make solemn inquest and due return according to the nature of the case upon said insurrection.

High Prices at Charleston.

A young Philadelphia lady just returned from Charleston, furnishes the *American* with some facts as to the hard times in that city:

Everything but cotton and rice is very high. The stores are almost empty, and for dry goods the prices is shockingly dear. Three weeks ago the young lady went to buy a common delaine dress. The style of goods are sold North at 17 cents per yard. She was asked 31 cents, but did not buy it, the price being too high. The next week she went back for it and could only get it by paying 40 cents, to which the price had been raised. A week or so later the price was raised to 75 cents, at which figure all the remaining stock was ultimately sold out. The goods were the "Manchester delaines," such as the commission houses in this city sell at 16 cents per yard.

Salt in Charleston is almost as expensive as the finest sugar, and many people are obliged to go barefooted for the want of shoes. Though her father is in comfortable circumstances, she was obliged to leave Charleston in a very seedy pair of gaiters, for which her Charleston guardian paid the sum of $4.62, about the value of eight pairs of similar trash. With many articles of necessity the Charlestonians are obliged altogether to dispense. Butter and all kinds of provisions are at starvation prices.

Minors in the Army.

On Saturday night, before Judge Perkins of the Supreme Court, a habeas corpus case was heard, involving the right of parents or guardians to demand the release of minors in the army. A son of Dr. Beaver, of Liberty, it seems had volunteered against the wishes of his parents, and being under twenty-one but over eighteen his father sought to procure his release. The principal points made in the case were *first*, that being under age he could not act contrary to the will of his parents, and *second*, that he was not "an able bodied man." The Judge held that the law of Congress was paramount in this case, and that law authorized the enlistment of men over eighteen. In other words, that for the purpose of serving in the army a boy was of age, and able to act his own will, at eighteen. As to his being "able bodied" or otherwise, the Judge said that the requirement that soldiers should be "able bodied" was a precaution for the protection of the Government against useless soldiers, and if the Government chose to waive it for any reason it could do so. He refused to discharge the young man, but the father was making strenuous exertions yesterday to procure his discharge, but we have not heard with what success. The boy belonged to Col. Wagner's regiment.—*Indianapolis Journal*, 1st.

Troops Passing through New York.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, of Saturday last, says: "Since the 18th of April, 51,661 men have passed through this city for the seat of war. Of these, 13,854 passed through in April, 13,851 in May, and 24,555 in June. Of the whole number, 26,456 came from the Eastern States or interior of this State; of these, 3,667 passed through in April, 3,556 in May, and 12,452 in June. Deducting the Seventh Regiment, who have returned, there are now 50,543 citizens of New York and Brooklyn at the seat of war. In addition to the number of troops that have passed through this city from this State, are several regiments that have gone direct from Elmira. The troops that have left and are ready to go from this State, number fifty three regiments, giving an aggregate of about 50,000 men."

The Harper's Ferry Armorers.

A letter from Harper's Ferry to the *Star*, dated on Monday last, says:

It has been suggested to me to write you concerning Armistead Ball, late master armorer here, well known in your city. I have, therefore, to inform you that shortly after the disunionists took possession of the Ferry, he went off to Richmond in their service to start the arms manufactory there, with the machinery stolen from the Government here. Some weeks ago he returned, and engaged about seventy-five of the former workmen under him to go to Richmond, to work in the new shops there. On the next morning of the 10th or 11th of June he was found dead in his bed. It was given out that he died of apoplexy.

THE STERN REALITIES OF WAR.—The New Haven *Palladium* says:

"A few nights since the steamer Traveler, plying between this city and New York, had a little misunderstanding with the revenue cutter which is stationed at the mouth of the Sound, keeping watch of all vessels going in or out. It has been the usual custom for the cutter to hail the steamer, which slackened enough to give her name and destination, and then went on. But the night in question being moonlight, Capt. Bowns concluded the cutter would recognize him, and went by at his usual speed. The cutter hailed in vain, then fired two blank shots. Still the Traveler pursued the even tenor of its way. Then the cutter fired in earnest, the result being that a ball struck the steamer a little back of the wheel-house, passing within two feet of a man's head. It is needless to say that the Traveler immediately came to."

DEPARTURE OF COL. GRANT'S REGIMENT.—This regiment, now stationed at Camp Yates, have received their marching orders, and will leave for Quincy to-morrow. Instead of going by railroad, as other regiments have done, they will march across the country, taking wagons and camp equipages with them. The expense attending the transportation of the troops by rail, Gen. Wood has very properly decided to save that portion of the outlay, and accustom the troops to the fatigue of soldier life.

It cost the State $700 to remove Col. Dougherty's regiment from Belleville to Caseyville, a distance of only twelve miles, which they might easily have marched in three or four hours, without any fatigue of consequence. It is proper to say that the order for their transportation was not given by Gov. Wood, he not being in the city at the time the orders were sent.—*State Journal.*

☞ According to the Norfolk papers, Ellsworth's Zouaves are diminishing in numbers very fast. Upwards of fifty have already been slaughtered by the "Jackson Avengers," a body of terrible fellows who took a solemn oath that each should slay his proportion of the whole number. According to reports, the Zouaves have to be whipped before they will consent to stand guard, and that two or three are picked off every night. Nine were killed on Friday last.

WHO'S GOVERNOR.—John M. Gilmore was on Friday night arrested and locked up in the calaboose on a charge of committing a deadly assault upon a man in Bond county, Illinois. A requisition of Governor Yates is expected to remove him to the scene of the alleged offense. As the Executive of this State will have to sign the requisition, the question will arise who is the Governor at present.—*St. Louis Republican.*

GREAT BARGAINS IN ELEGANT
SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
We have now in stock a very large and choice assortment of
MOZAMBIQUES,
GRENADINES,
TISSUES,
ORGANDIES,
LAWNS,
MUSLINS,
ILLUMINATING POPLINS,
CHOICE CHINA SILKS AND SUMMER SILKS, OF EVERY KIND.
All the Latest Novelties in Mourning Dress Goods, Embroideries, Laces, &c., &c., and incomparably the Largest and Choicest stock of
GENERAL DRESS GOODS,
Ever offered in this City.
All bought either at Auction or direct from Manufacturer or Importer
FOR CASH,
And selling at prices that cannot be competed with.
☞ Do not buy elsewhere till you price [illegible]
W. M. ROSS & CO.

CHICAGO FIRE WORK MANUFACTORY.
WM. H. HOYT, 59 Lake Street, Agent.
A large assortment of
FIRE WORKS AND EXHIBITION PIECES ON HAND.
Exhibition Pieces of every description made to order. Prices full as low as Eastern manufacturers.
WM. HUTTEL, Proprietor.
All orders must be directed to Wm. H. Hoyt, he having the exclusive sale of the works.

GREAT REDUCTION!—From and after this date I will sell the
BEST NO. 1
FIRE CRACKERS,
FIRE CRACKERS,
AT
$1.50 per Box........40 Packs.
$1.50 per Box........40 Packs.
Fire Works of all kinds in proportion,
At Peugeot's Great Variety Store,
111 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

BEST & CO., Randolph Street,
(UNDER THE SHERMAN HOUSE,)
IMPORTERS DIRECT OF
RHENISH, HUNGARIAN AND CHAMPAIGNE
WINES,
Of the first qualities and Guaranteed Pure.
We have always on hand a large stock of the following brands:
RUDESHEIMER BERG, DURKHEIMER,
BOLANDER AUSLESE, UNGSTEINER,
NIERSTEINER, GIMMELDINGER,
AND GRAPE LEAF CHAMPAIGNE.

VALUABLE CATHARTICS.—
BLUE LICK WATER—fresh,
CRAB ORCHARD SALTS,
CONGRESS WATER,
EMPIRE WATER,
CITRATE MAGNESIA,
SEIDLETZ POWDERS,
SODA POWDERS,
TARRANT'S APERIENT, HENRY'S MAGNESIA,
Husband's Magnesia, Murry's Fluid Magnesia.
SMITH & DWYER,
Apothecaries, 94 Lake street, opp. Tremont House.

FINE TOILET GOODS.
Large assortment of very best goods.
TOILET SOAPS,
Finest quality French and English.
TOILET BRUSHES,
Superior, Hair, Teeth, Nail and Cloth.
TOILET MIRRORS,
Hand, Dressing and Traveling.
TOILET WATERS,
Fine Colognes, Lavand and Bay Waters.
TOILET SPONGES,
Flesh Brushes and Bathing Towels.
J. H. REED & CO.,
Apothecaries and Chemists, 144 & 146 Lake st.

WHAT IS IT?—"A Capital contrivance for warm weather.
WESTLAKE'S PATENT.
A great Economizer of Fuel.
SUMMER STOVE,
The Mistress' Pleasure.
FOR HEATING FLAT IRONS,
The Servant's Delight.
It Works Perfect.
It is all that it claims to be.
CHEAP, CONVENIENT, VALUABLE."
For sale at VAN SCHAACK'S,
(Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle.) 47 State street.

GALESBURG, June 26th, 1861.
MESSRS. HERRING & CO.,
CHICAGO:
GENTS:—It gives us much pleasure to inform you that in the late destructive fire in this place the
HERRING'S
PATENT CHAMPION SAFE,
Which we purchased a few years since, and which contained all our Valuable Books, Papers, &c., came out
ALL RIGHT,
And (with the exception of the binding of the books being curled by the steam), in as good a state of preservation
As when first put into the Safe.
We shall want another of larger size as soon as we get located. Yours truly,
BARTLETT & JUDSON.

PAPER HANGINGS,
WINDOW SHADES, ETC.,
At Wholesale and Retail.
E. G. L. FAXON,
70........LAKE STREET........70

SILK AND BUNTING
FLAGS,
Of the best quality, constantly on hand, and made to order by GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, and dealers in
TWINES AND CORDAGE,
Nos. 205 and 207 South Water street, corner of Wells.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!
Wanted to the Trade at from
10 to 25 per cent. below Eastern Manufacturer's Prices
1600 BARRELS GLUE,
Of our own manufacture. Also
500 TONS BONES,
Whole or ground for Gardeners or Grape Growers.
WAHL BROTHERS,
188 South Water street.

30,000
STARK MILL BAGS,
$23.50 per Hundred.
$22.25 per do. by the Thousand.
P. PALMER & CO.,
112, 114, 116 LAKE STREET.

50 Cases and 2,000 Pieces
MERRIMAC PRINTS,
At 8 cents per Yard at Whol sale.
P. PALMER, 112, 114 and 116 Lake street.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
DRY GOODS, CARPETS, ETC.,
At 139 Lake Street.
The entire stock of Dry Goods lately belonging to Nelson M. Laraway will be offered for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash on the 5th day of July, 1861. This stock contains a large and varied assortment of Dry Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtain Goods, &c.
WILLIAM W. PHELPS, Assignee.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION,
IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO,
Incorporated........February, 1857.
Office 104 & 106 Washington Street.
This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of
FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,
From all classes of persons, including minors and married women, and allows interest at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock.
JOHN C. HAINES, President.
N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

VAN SCHAACK,
47 - - - - - State Street, - - - - - 47
HAS THE
"PEACE MAKER,"
A COOKING STOVE
WITH SIX BOILER HOLES OF FULL SIZE
AND A
Roasting and Broiling Chamber,
In which Roasting can be done on a turn spit, DIRECTLY BEFORE THE FIRE; and Broiling be done over LIVE COALS, without any fumes or smoke escaping into the room.
THE BAKING OVEN
Is large, thoroughly ventilated, and is furnished with a Patent Enameled Oven Bottom—a new, valuable and attractive invention. The stove is supplied with a
MOVEABLE HOT WATER RESERVOIR,
which is more convenient than the ordinary permanent Copper Reservoir, AS IT CAN BE USED OR REMOVED AT PLEASURE.
THE PEACE MAKER
Occupies no more room than the common kind of cooking stove with only four boiler holes, while ITS CAPACITY IS ONE HALF GREATER, and combine in the highest degree all the facilities for performing the culinary work of a household with
ECONOMY, CONVENIENCE AND DISPATCH.

FISHING TACKLE.—
Fish Hooks,
Lines, Spoon Baits, Reels, Flies, Floats, &c., &c.
REED POLES—1000 cheap jointed Poles, &c., at 158 Lake street. BARNUM BROS.

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR,
Tobacco, Spices,
At low figures for cash buyers.
BOSTON, ROSS & CO.

FISH.—2,000 Packages Mackerel,
Pickled Herring, Codfish and Whitefish, in store and for sale by BOSTON, ROSS & CO.

CEPHALIC [PILLS]
CURE
SICK HEADA[CHE]
CURE
NERVOUS HEA[DACHE]
CURE
ALL KIND[S OF]
HEADAC[HE]
By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.
They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.
They act gently upon the bowels, removing Costiveness.
For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.
The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.
They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.
A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

The Following Endorsements of
SPALDING'S
CEPHALIC P[ILLS]
WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
HEADAC[HE]
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE [CURE]
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.
As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., [illegible]
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me [illegible] worth more.
Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the Pills by mail, and oblige
Your obedient Servant,
JAMES [illegible]

HAVERFORD, Pa., [illegible]
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I HAVE RECEIVED A GREAT DEAL OF BENEFIT FROM THEM.
Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN [illegible]

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntingdon Co., Pa., January [illegible]
H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
[illegible]
P.S.—I HAVE USED ONE BOX OF YOUR PILLS, AND FIND THEM EXCELLENT.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, [illegible]
HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. THEY ARE TRULY THE BEST PILLS I HAVE EVER TRIED.
Direct A. [illegible]
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., O.

BEVERLY, Mass., [illegible]
H. C. SPALDING, Esq.
I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.
One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache, (usually lasting two days,) WAS CURED OF AN ATTACK IN ONE HOUR BY YOUR PILLS, which I sent her.
Respectfully yours, [illegible]

REYNOLDSBURG, Franklin Co., Ohio, January [illegible]
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar street, N. Y.
DEAR SIR:—Inclosed find twenty-five cents, for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin Co., Ohio.
YOUR PILLS WORK LIKE A CHARM—CURE HEADACHE ALMOST INSTANTER.
Truly yours, [illegible]

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan[uary] [illegible]
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more. Please send by return mail. Direct to A. R. [illegible]

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.]
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz:—Cure of Headache in all its forms.
[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.]
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.
[From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.]
If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box, (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.
[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.]
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.
[From the Western R. R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.]
We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his unrivalled Cephalic Pills.
[From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.]
We are sure that persons suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.
[From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.]
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.
[From the St. Louis Democrat.]
The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.
[From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.]
Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.
[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.]
The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.
[From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.]
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.
[From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.]
Said to be very efficacious for the headache.
[From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.]
Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY!
☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."
As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
Meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle.
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.
CAUTION.
As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,
☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☞
is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

Special N[otices]
☞ Cultivation of th[e Voice] ... undersigned would respectfully ... Chicago that he has located ... the purpose of teaching the ... ment of the voice. Himself ... his pupils to give particular ... neglected matter of Vocalization ... Voice. Rooms Musical Union ... REFERENCES:—Rev. ... Carlo Bassini. ... Cards with terms, &c., at Root ...
☞ To Horse Own[ers] ... Liniment for Horses ... Lameness, arising ... effect is ... Scratches, Mange ... speedily. Spavin and Ringbone ... vented and cured in their incipient ... old cases are beyond the ... No case of the kind, however ... less but it may be alleviated by ... faithful application will always ... and enable the horse to travel ... Every horse owner should have ... it, as its timely use at the first ... will effectually prevent those ... tioned, to which all horses are ... So many otherwise valuable ... See advertisement. For sale ... General Agent, ...
☞ Oak Orchard ... Water.—Pamphlets containing ... ten Chemists and Physicians ... Waters in the case of many diseases ... ten, will be supplied gratis on ...
☞ CALL FOR A PAMPHLET.
☞ Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula. ...
When you are sick, and do not know ... perhaps you have an humor ... Medical Discovery. For sale by all Druggists.

Banking and [Exchange]
GREENLEAF ... BANKERS AND ... EXCHANGE, GOLD AND ... Cor. Lake and LaSalle sts. ... Illinois Discredited Currency ... market rates.
DAVENPORT, ... CO. Bankers and Dealers ... BANK NOTES, GOLD ... No. 22 Clark Street.
BANKING ... OF ... B. F. CARVER ... Marine Bank ... Corner Lake and LaSalle sts ... Business transacted.
EXCHANGE & D[EPOSIT] ... OF ... PERTER, ... (Successor to Weare, ...) Cedar Rapids ... REFERENCES.—Reed, Drexel ... Bro. & Gelpcke, Chicago.
AIKEN & NORT[ON] ... BANKERS AND DEALERS ... Corner of Lake and ... Collections made in all the ... J. AIKEN, ...
MARINE BANK ... CHICAGO MARINE ... Capital, $50 ... HAMILTON B. DOX, Cashier ... J. YOUNG SCAMMON ... ☞ Collections made and ... the Union.

Refrigerators
REFRIGERATORS, ... BOXES, ... WATER COOLERS, ... Bathing Ap... Plain and Japanned ... WHOLESALE AND ... MASSER'S PATENT ... ICE CREAM FREEZERS ... WOOD and WILLOW WARE ... STOVES, STOVES ... Nearly every article required ... can be found at the ... MAMMOTH HOUSE-KEEPING ... No. 71 Lake street, C...
WINSHIP'S ... Self-Ventilating ... Manufactured and for sale by ... VANDERVOORT, D... Tin-Plate and M... 199 & 201 RANDOLPH ... AGENTS FOR HOWE'S ... These Refrigerators are ... and have taken premiums ... exhibited. VANDERVOORT ...

Paper H[angings]
F. E. RIG[GS] ... IMPORTER AND ... PAPER H[ANGINGS] ... AND ... General House ... 81 RANDOLPH ...
DRAKE & ... DEALERS ... PAPER HA[NGINGS] ... WINDOW SHADES, ... House and Sign Pai[nters and Gla]ziers, Etc. ... NO. 184 CLA[RK] ...

Intelligence
OLD ESTA[BLISHED] INTELLIGENCE OF[FICE] No. 171 WASHINGTON ... MRS. BATES desires to ... patrons that she is able to ... where she is ready to ... help for every station ... promptly attended to. P. O. ...

Guns, Po[wder]
GUNS! GUNS! ... Guns, Rifles, Pistols ... and every variety of Revolvers ... Picks, Shovels, Pans, Gold ... kinds of Miner's Tools, ... munition generally ... ☞ Agent for St. Louis ... Hazard's Powder ...

Rubber ...
BELTING, PA[CKING] ... &c. The patent ... VULCANIZED RUBBER ... Warranted to be the best ... HOSE AND ... OF ALL ... LEATHER ... AND ... LACE LEATHER ... And all ... RUBBER ... JNO. B. IDESON & ... 91 Randolph ...

Tobacco
D. J. GART[H] ... Manufactured ... EWING, BRIC[E] ... Wholesale Grocers, 73 South ... Are Agents at wholesale for ... make of Tobacco at manufacturer's ... added. A full stock constantly ...

Eye and [Ear]
LOUIS MAUSS ... OPTIC[IAN] ... 73 ... SOUTH CLARK ... Opposite the C... Best French Crystal and Brazilian ... Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, ... Mathematical Instruments ... hand. All kinds of Instruments ... paired and glasses inserted ...

Trusses
RUPTURES CU[RED] ... HARD RUBBER T[RUSSES] ... This Truss is unlike all others ... Mr. rupture, and thereby gives ... bringing the hernia to its ... PUPS UPON THE CORD ... never soils or corrodes ... ☞ ...

Special Notices.

Cultivation of the Voice.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Chicago that he has located himself in this city for the purpose of teaching the cultivation and development of the voice. Himself a pupil of Carlo Bassini ... to give particular attention to the usual ... matter of Forming and Developing the Voice.
A. J. EBELL.
Rooms Musical Union Academy, Larmon Block.
References:—Rev. Edward Anderson, Root & Cady, Carlo Bassini.
Circulars with terms, &c., at Root & Cady's. je7-e891-3m

To Horse Owners. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any, in ... Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or ... its effect is magical and certain. Harness ... Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.
Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 76 State street.

Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water.—Pamphlets containing the opinions of celebrated Chemists and Physicians respecting the use of this Water in the case of many diseases of the human system, will be supplied gratis on application to
J. H. REED & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Chicago, Ill.
CALL FOR A PAMPHLET.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore M'th
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerated Sore Leg
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Leprosy.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.
When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.
For sale by all Druggists. oc6'60-1y

Banking and Exchange.

GREENLEAF & SPINK, Bankers and Dealers in EXCHANGE, GOLD AND UNCURRENT MONEY, Cor. Lake and Lasalle sts., under Marine Bank. Illinois Discredited Currency bought at the highest market rates.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C. No. 32 Clark Street, ... Chicago, Illinois.

BANKING HOUSE —OF— **B. F. CARVER & CO.,** Marine Bank Building, Corner Lake and Lasalle streets. A general Banking Business transacted. oc27 60-1y

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK —OF— PERTER, STIBBS & CO., (Successor to Weare, Carpenter & Co.) Cedar Rapids, Iowa. References:—Read, Drexel & Co., New York; Hoffman & Gelpcke, Chicago.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Corner of Lake and Clark streets. Collections made in all the principal cities in the U. S. R. AIKEN. J. D. NORTON. JONATHAN BURR.

MARINE BANK, CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO. Capital, $500,000. HAMILTON B. DOX, Cashier and Secretary. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President. Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union.

Refrigerators.

REFRIGERATORS AND ICE BOXES. WATER COOLERS, FILTERERS, Bathing Apparatus, Plain and Japanned Tin Ware, *WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.* MASSER'S PATENT FIVE MINUTE ICE CREAM FREEZERS. WOOD and WILLOW WARE. STOVES, STOVES, STOVES. Nearly every article required for House-Keeping can be found at the MAMMOTH HOUSE-KEEPERS' EMPORIUM, No. 71 Lake street, (Tremont Block.) ALLEN & DALTON.

WINSHIP'S PATENT Self-Ventilating Refrigerator, Manufactured and for sale to the trade by VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Tin-Plate and Metal Warehouse, 199 & 201...RANDOLPH STREET...199 & 201. AGENTS FOR HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES. These Refrigerators are superior to any ever offered ... VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 199 & 201 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Paper Hangings.

F. E. RIGBY & CO., Importers and Jobbers of *PAPER HANGINGS,* AND General House Painters. 81 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

DRAKE & BROTHER DEALERS IN PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHDES, FIXTURES, &C., House and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc., NO. 184 CLARK STREET.

Intelligence Offices.

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 171 WASHINGTON STREET. MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends and patrons that she is still to be found at the above office where she is ready to supply them with competent help for every station. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 3996.

Guns, Powder, &c.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's, and every variety of Revolver. Bowie Knives, Tents, Picks, Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, Blankets and all kinds of Miner's Tools. Powder, Shot, Caps and Ammunition generally. Agent for St. Louis Shot, and Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. GEO. T. ABBEY, 186 Lake street.

Rubber Goods.

BELTING, PACKING HOSE, &c. The patent solid VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, Warranted to be the best in use. HOSE AND PACKING, OF ALL SIZES. LEATHER BELTING AND LACE LEATHER, And all kinds of RUBBER GOODS. JNO. B. IDESON & CO., Sole Agents, 125 Randolph street, Kingsbury Block.

Tobacco.

D. J. GARTH & CO.'S Manufactured Tobacco. EWING, BRIGGS, & CO., Wholesale Grocers, 75 South Water-st., Chicago, are Agents at wholesale for the above celebrated makes of Tobacco at manufacturer's prices, freight added. A full stock constantly on hand.

Eye and Ear.

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN. 75...South Clark Street...75. Opposite the Court House. Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of Instruments and Spectacles repaired and glasses inserted into old frames.

Trusses.

RUPTURES CURED BY THE HARD RUBBER RIGG'S TRUSS. This Truss is unlike all others ever used both in construction and material ... [illegible]

Money and Exchange.

NOTICE—We have opened an Office in McCormick's Building corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, for the transaction of a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. A. C. BADGER & CO.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, FOR SALE BY B. F. QUINBY & CO., 149 South Water street.

VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, MISSOURI and KENTUCKY money purchased by C. H. BECKWITH.

EXCHANGE OFFICE OF C. S. BUTLER, Northwest corner of Lake and Clark streets (office formerly occupied by E. I. Tinkham & Co.) Uncurrent Illinois, Wisconsin and other Western State Currency, bought. Current New York State Bank exchanged for Drafts on New York, Boston and Philadelphia. Gold, Silver and Exchange paid for Uncurrent Bank Notes. Checks and Certificates of Deposit, bought on all the Banks and Bankers in the city.

$8,000 TO LOAN FOR FIVE YEARS TIME, At low rates on Improved Security. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 55 Clark street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY Property or Farms in Cook and adjoining Counties. LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD. J. L. LEE, 20 Clark street. Post Office Drawer 6157.

WRIGHT & TYRRELL, No. 5 Metropolitan Block, Chicago. P. O. BOX 6043. Business paper bought and sold. Time loans negotiated. ROBERT C. WRIGHT, Commissioner of Deeds for most of the States and Territories. Notary Public for Illinois.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to ERNST PRUSSING, Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker. AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. AND NOTARY PUBLIC. NO. 6 LARMON BLOCK, N. E. cor. Clark and Washington streets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on Good Improved Farms in this State. CHAMBERS, LEE & CO., 121 Lake street.

Co-Partnership Notices.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, and carried on in Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Chicago, under the name and firm of JONES & WHITE, is dissolved by mutual consent, as of the first of May last. The entire business has devolved upon, and will be continued, by SAMUEL S. WHITE, One of the firm, at all their former establishments. The debts due to the firm at Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago belong to and will be settled with Mr. WHITE; those at New York belong to and will be settled with Mr. JONES, at the New York office. ASAHEL JONES, SAMUEL S. WHITE. Dated New York, June 26th, 1861.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE—Notice is hereby given that the firm heretofore existing as RHODES & CARROLL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of said firm will be settled by G. A. Rhodes, Jr., and William H. Crocker, (formerly of the firm of Crocker & Bye,) under the name and style of G. A. RHODES & CO., Who would be happy to see their former customers at 107 South Water street, where they will continue to do a General Produce Commission Business. G. A. RHODES, JR., W. H. CROCKER.

THE PARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of AIKEN & NORTON, Is discontinued from and after this date, and all persons indebted to said firm will please call and make payment, and persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them for settlement. The business will be continued by R. Aiken under the same name and style. R. AIKEN, JONATHAN BURR. Chicago, April 27th, 1861.

Insurance.

JAMES WADSWORTH, No. 1 Dole's Building, CHICAGO ... ILLINOIS. AGENT FOR Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, HARTFORD. Western Massachusetts Insurance Co., PITTSFIELD. Atlantic Fire and Marine Ins. Co., PROVIDENCE. Roger Williams Insurance Company, PROVIDENCE. Irving Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK. Washington Fire Insurance Comp'y, NEW YORK.

Dentists' Cards

A. W. FREEMAN, Dentist, 102...WASHINGTON STREET...102. P. O. Box 3041.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, Office and Residence No. 58 West Randolph street, (successor to Fuller & Albaugh,) would respectfully inform the public that he may still be found at the old place, prepared to give full satisfaction in every department of Dentistry, whether in Filling, Cleaning, Extracting, Regulating or the Insertion of Artificial Teeth. Specimens of all kinds work can be seen at his office. Charges moderate.

REMOVED TO No. 85 Clark-st., Dr. FULLER has removed his Dental Office from 58 West Randolph street to 85 Clark street, over Mrs. Hopson's Millinery store, at which place he has newly furnished an elegant suit of Rooms adapted to his professional services, where he will be pleased to see his former patrons and such other citizens as wish his professional services.

Steam Dye Works.

AUGUST SCHWARZ'S BOSTON FANCY STEAM DYE HOUSE, 158 Illinois street, second door west of North Clark street, and 107 South Clark street, in Kaufeld's Wool Store. Mr. Schwarz will color or clean any Woolen or Silk Stuffs in all its branches. He colors to any desirable shade required and warrants good workmanship. Also all the new colors, as Solferino, French Purple, etc. colored in any shade. As a practical and experienced Dyer he is determined not to be surpassed by any establishment. His prices are reasonable and by this his principles to do the best work, his customers will find his establishment the cheapest.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE-WORKS, Wm. Yesbury, 157 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyer and cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Hats and Bonnet Dying, Bleaching and Pressing. Store and Country Work Solicited. All orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to. P. O. Box 2682.

Business Cards.

DOCTOR W. HAY, OFFICE NO. 85 SOUTH CLARK ST. OFFICE HOURS:—8 to 10 A. M., 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 112 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. GEORGE PAYSON. WM. C. REYNOLDS. REFERENCES—Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. R. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. R. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John M. Atwood, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs. Springer & Whiteman, S. L'Hommedieu, Esq., Cincinnati; John Andrews, Esq., President Board of Control; D. W. Deshler, President, Columbus, O.; Z. S. Ely & Co., Geo. Stephenson, Esq., Edward Pierrepont, Esq., New York; Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, N. Y.; John G. Deshler, Esq., Buffalo.

NEW PATENT LAW.—BROADNAX & GRAY, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENT LAWYERS AND SOLICITORS. Our facilities for securing Patents for New Inventions and Designs of every description in the United States under the New Law of March 2d, 1861, and in all Foreign Countries are not surpassed. All professional business confidential. OFFICES: Washington, D. C., (opposite Patent Office); St. Louis, Mo., (Old Custom House); Chicago, Ill., (Larmon's Block); London, (England); Paris, (France). Circulars with full instructions to inventors, mailed gratuitously upon application.

Scales.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks & Greenleaf, 35 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES, VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Nos. 199 and 201 Randolph Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All Friction received on Balls.

Cast Steel Bells.

NAYLOR & COMPANY'S Cast Steel CHURCH AND FIRE ALARM BELLS. We are prepared to fill orders for these CELEBRATED BELLS At New York Prices, With Freight Added. Every Bell is WARRANTED ... [illegible] TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., ... 63 LAKE STREET, Chicago.

Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1861.

CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

Daily Arrivals and Departure of Mail Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	6.00 p. m.
5.00 p. m.	...	6.00 p. m.
9.00 p. m.	4.00 p. m.	9.05 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
6.45 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	6.00 a. m.
5.00 p. m.	...	6.00 p. m.
9.00 p. m.	4.00 p. m.	7.30 p. m.
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	6.15 a. m.
7.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	6.45 p. m.
7.40 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	9.25 p. m.
SOUTH AND WEST. CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	6.15 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	6.35 p. m.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
9.15 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	3.30 a. m.
5.00 p. m.	no mail.	5.00 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	5.00 a. m.
6.50 p. m.	5.00 p. m.	9.00 p. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
8.45 a. m.	7.00 a. m.	7.15 a. m.
8.45 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	6.00 p. m.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
8.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	6.00 a. m.
8.15 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.
NORTH AND WEST. GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
9.15 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
5.15 p. m.	4.00 p. m.	4.45 p. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.		
8.00 a. m.	7.00 a. m.	5.30 a. m.
5.00 p. m.	4.00 p. m.	6.50 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
8.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	2.00 p. m.
3.30 p. m.	1.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.
CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE.		
7.10 a. m.	6.00 a. m.	6.25 a. m.
7.40 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	6.40 p. m.

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE ÆTNA.

The British steamer Ætna, Capt. Kennedy, arrived at New York on Monday from Liverpool, via Queenstown. Left the former port at four o'clock on the afternoon of the 19th of June, and Queenstown on the evening of the 20th. She brings £236,119 in specie.

The steamer Canadian was a week overdue when the Ætna left Liverpool, and had not been heard of. The Nova Scotian would take her place from Liverpool on the 20th.

The screw steam frigate Ariadne, 26 guns, left Plymouth on the 15th for the North American station, taking supernumeraries for the "Nile," and "Challenger," and a small detachment of marines for distribution among the ships of the squadron.

A French fleet under Admiral Reynaud, was about to sail. It will visit New York, Charleston, and other ports.

The London *Post* says that the troops for Canada were demanded by Sir Fenwick Williams, the commander-in-chief, simply as a measure of precaution. The movement is neither a menace to the people of the United States, nor an insult to the people of Canada, but is an ordinary matter of routine which would almost have escaped observation but for the very proper charter of the Great Eastern.

The London *Times*, in an article speculating upon the probable course of events in America, says; "With whichever side victory may rest, the battle is likely to be a hard one, and though the main effort of the Washington Government may be postponed till the close of the year, it is probable that much blood will be shed within the limits of the old State which is now to be the battle-field of democratic civil war."

In the same article there appears the following:

"The energy the free States have displayed, the great number of men they have raised and the good material of which their army is composed, are beyond all praise. It is easy to see that a great deal of their irritability towards England, arises from a feeling that justice has not been done to their patriotic spirit by public opinion here.

"Looking, as every American does, to the opinion of England, they have been mortified at finding that an effort which they feel worthy of admiration, has been received by us with coldness, forgetful as they are that we are bound to refrain from the enthusiasm for the military ardor, when the object of it is to crush those with whom we are as much in relation as with themselves."

Mr. George Francis Train gave a splendid "Union Dejeuner" at the Westminster Palace Hotel, in celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. Numerous gentlemen connected with literature and art attended. Lord G. Lennox proposed the health of the President of the United States, which was drank with great enthusiasm.

The opinion generally expressed by the gentlemen present was, that while the English Government was wise in adopting the policy of non-intervention, the heart of the English people, and their individual feelings and sympathies were with the North.

An influential meeting had been held at the London residence of Lord Brougham, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present extent of the African slave trade to Cuba, and conferring as to what measures for its suppression might be suggested to her Majesty's Government.

Various suggestions were thrown out as to the course which it is desirable for Government to pursue in reference to the Cuba trade, and ultimately a series of resolutions were adopted, strongly condemnatory of the conduct of Spain in violating the slave trade treaty obligations, recommending the suspension of diplomatic intercourse while that continued, and calling upon the British Government to re-establish the consulship at Mozambique and other places on the coast of Africa for the encouragement and protection of native commerce.

The resolutions also referred to the Washington treaty, by which the U. S. Government is bound to unite with Great Britain "in all becoming representations and remonstrances with any and all powers within whose dominions slave markets are allowed to exist," and expressed the opinion that a convenient opportunity should be taken to obtain the cooperation of the United States for that purpose. It was stated that a deputation would shortly wait upon Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell with a copy of these resolutions.

The machine works of Messrs. Parr, Curtis & Madeley, at Manchester, had been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at £80,000 sterling, and about 1,800 people were thrown out of employment.

A prize fight for the English championship between Sam. Hurst and Jem Mace, resulted in the victory of the latter in eight rounds, occupying fifty minutes.

FRANCE.

It is said that it was a stormy meeting at the Council of State, when the Emperor announced his intention to recognize the kingdom of Italy.

The Paris *Union*, an ultramontane paper, says that France will recognize a work of brigandage, violence and hypocrisy. Whatever artful terms may be used, this recognition implies necessarily the end of the Pope's temporal power.

The funeral dirge in honor of the late Count Cavour was celebrated on the 17th in the Madelaine, in the presence of a large concourse of people. The Abbe Dugfray, the newly appointed Bishop of Marseilles, officiated. Among the numerous distinguished persons who attended the service were Marshal Vaillant, M. Thouvenel, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Persigny, Minister of the Interior, Count Morny, President of the Corps Legislatif, Marshal Magnan, Viscount de la Guerronier, and others. The majority of the journals were represented. The church was hung with black, relieved here and there by groups of Italian flags.

Paris papers represent that the Government had obtained an immense majority in the elections of the members of the Consella General which had just taken place. Out of 1000 members elected only twelve belonged to the opposition.

Public attention in France was again directed to Algeria as a cotton growing country.

The weather was as favorable as it could be for the crops, and breadstuffs were falling in price.

The Bourse on the 18th was flat. Rentes closing at 67 85.

The new Government Press law has been passed by the Legislature.

ITALY.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* telegraphs, under date June 17, as follows: "At this moment the recognition of the kingdom of Italy by France is an accomplished fact. M. de Rayneval, who has charge of French affairs at Turin, was informed by a dispatch sent off last night, of this important resolution of his government."

The Turin *Opinione* of the 17th says:—"The diplomatic relations between France and Italy will shortly be resumed. It is asserted that M. De Lavalette will proceed to Turin as Minister of France, and the Commander di Nigra will go to Paris in a similar quality."

The same journal says the government had received a dispatch from Paris announcing the recognition by France of the new kingdom.

Advices from Naples of the 15th, state that the towns of Sanmarco and Bignano having risen in insurrection, were taken by assault by the Italian troops. Twenty of the inhabitants were shot for having burned alive four Piedmontese. Both towns were afterwards set on fire and the inhabitants departed to the neighboring village.

The *Journal Unita Italiana*, of Turin, had been seized for the publication of a Mazzinian article entitled "The Pope and Religion."

The Pope was suffering from erysipelas. Popular manifestations in favor of Victor Emmanuel had taken place in the Alberti Theatre, Rome.

AUSTRIA.

The address to the Emperor was being discussed in the Upper House of Hungary. The Emperor had promised to grant an amnesty to those persons committed for political crimes in Bohemia who should request his Majesty's pardon.

SPAIN.

The *Correspondencia Autographa* says: Spain demands the solemn promise of Mexico to execute the treaties before she entertains her proposition with regard to reparation on account of the great differences with the Spanish Ambassador in Mexico.

A Madrid telegram of the 17th, announces that Spain will preserve strict neutrality in the civil war in America.

POLAND.

It is stated that a courier had reached Warsaw bearing the imperial decrees granting reforms to Poland. These reforms are said to make satisfactory concessions to the country.

Prince Alexander Gortschakoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed President of the Commission entrusted with drawing up the new laws for Poland.

To the Trade.

Several of the editors in the Confederate States are fond of calling Mr. Lincoln "the Gorilla." The gorilla, as travelers tell us, is an animal that sits upon the branch of a tree, and when a man is passing under, seizes him around the throat, draws him up, and holds him suspended in the air till he is choked. Have our friends of the Secession press some suspicion that Old Abe may haul them up to the limb of a tree?—*Louisville Journal.*

A Dog Story.

One of our enterprising suburban friends keeps an animal which he pretends is a dog but which we shrewdly suspect is half dog and half devil; any way, the pup's a genius, and bids fair to distinguish himself, if his life is spared. A short time since he constituted himself surveyor-general of the family, and under an implied contract with a neighboring farmer for mutton, brought home a lamb every day, for a week. Saturday night his master footed the bill and the dog, too, after which he shut him up in the barn, to give him an opportunity for reflection over Sunday, where he carried out a new and enlarged sphere of action. One exploit was to dislodge a setting hen, and play the part of accoucher to a dozen expectant chickens; but as his services were rather premature, the result was not remarkably favorable. From doctoring to butchering the transition was natural enough; and his next subjects were a litter of pigs, two of which he prepared for roasting in short order. Being a Union dog, and having an eye to the wants of the Northern army, he now proceeded to put a fractious horse through the cavalry drill, and succeeded in making him charge gallantly on his stall fore and aft, till nothing was left but a pile of kindling wood. By this time it would seem that he needed some refreshments, after his arduous labors, and judging from the looks of the barn floor, when the family returned from meeting, he had undertaken to get up a hash out of buffalo robes, carriage cushions, harnesses, mealbags and everything else capable of being gnawed to pieces.

As he had now done all the mischief at the barn he could do, unless indeed he tore the barn itself down, he might as well have re mained, but his indulgent master seemed to think a lesson in the grocery line was necessary to complete his education. He was accordingly taken into the shop and chained under the counter. Here was a fine field for operations. The first night he broke his chain, and then broke everything in the store except his own neck. Show-cases, windows, crockery, glass-ware, bottles, &c., were well nigh reduced to their original elements. Jeff. Davis's army couldn't have made cleaner work. A piece of sheeting was gnawed to lint (patriotism again), and a box of oranges and a box of tobacco, that were chewed up till it was hard to tell what was orange and what tobacco, indicated his sentiments in regard to Southern products. When the store was opened in the morning, he was engaged in rectifying the accounts, tearing out the leaves where the charges didn't meet his approval. Our friend didn't fume nor fret, nor kick the dog—he was too much astonished for that—but with as much philosophy as Sir Isaac Newton once displayed under similar circumstances, only exclaimed, "By Judas, Rover, you've made a night of it." And in truth it was a second "*Noche Triste.*"

P. S. That "dorg" is for sale—warranted a full blooded *tearer.*—*Newburyport Herald.*

More Chivalry.

The secret use of the dagger, the sly musket-shot, and the profuse distribution of strychnine, are implements introduced thus far into the civil war by the gentlemen of the South. On Saturday, a case of poisoning, with pies filled with pounded glass, was discovered at the encampment of Col. Howard's Third Maine regiment. Three of the men were seized with violent illness. The symptoms were peculiar, and surgeons from the neighboring camps were called in consultation. Upon interrogating the sick men, it was found they had all eaten pies purchased early that morning from a pie vender about the camp. A part of one of these pies was produced, and upon examination it was found to be filled with pounded glass. One of the men is expected to die, and the other two are in a dangerous condition. The pie vender has not yet been discovered. A patrol was detailed for that purpose, but up to Sunday evening their efforts were unsuccessful.

Look to your Hotel Bills.

There are loud complaints of the cheating practiced at some of the large hotels in Washington. It is the habit to furnish bills in round sums to the inmates, and if they insist upon having the items it usually turns out that a third or more has been fraudulently added in overcharges. Persons on the point of departure have the alternative of either submitting to the swindle or losing a train, as they cannot get their bills from the bookkeeper until the last moment. Washington is not the only place where these impudent frauds are practiced. Here in New York, and in fact all over the country, the same petty rascality is to be encountered.—*N. Y. Herald.*

INSCRIPTION ON GARIBALDI'S HOUSE.—The following inscription has been written by Walter Savage Landor for Garibaldi's house at Nice:

His in ædibus natus est Garibaldus,
Miles strenuus, impiger,
Dux sagax, providus,
Victor clemens, imperator modestus,
Vir probus.

This inscription, which is remarkable for its terse and pure Latinity, translated, is:

In this house Garibaldi was born,
An energetic, active soldier,
A sagacious, provident leader,
A clement conqueror, an unassuming dictator,
An upright man.

It is difficult to translate *strenuus* and *impiger* into English; but used together, and applied to a soldier, they have an exact counterpart in our slang phrase, "rough and ready." And although we believe generally, with good George Herbert, that they who find it impossible to find English for any idea, "lack wit, not words," we must admit that we are not satisfied with our translation of *imperator modestus*; and yet we cannot better it.

INCIDENT OF A FIGHT.—The New Hampshire boys held Conrad's Ferry; but as their guns would not carry a sufficient distance to do the enemy any harm, a detachment of twenty men were sent from our regiment to act as sharpshooters. They picked off 8 or 10 of the rebels. The New Hampshire men had been firing pistols and guns that did not reach half-way across the river. The enemy's six-pounder balls came thick and fast among our boys; but luckily they all squatted, and the shot passed over them. So soon as a six pound ball would strike the ground, the boys would make a dash and dig it out. They got six of these trophies. The New Hampshire boys got the others. One trick of the New Hampshire boys was to mount on horseback as a mark for their field-piece. As soon as they fired, he would drop from his horse, and the enemy would set up a shout of triumph. The horseman would then get up, and, placing his fingers at his nose, would poke fun at them. This morning the enemy have evacuated the ferries. How long we are to remain here, and what is our destination, we know not.

Such scenes as the following often occur in aristocratic Parisian mansions:

"You are really a very pretty girl, Rosine."
"Monsieur le Comte is very good to say so."
"No; but I really mean it; and, ma foi! I'm strongly inclined to fall in love with you!"
"Oh! Monsieur le Comte must surely be jesting. Besides, Madame Comtesse is far prettier than I!"
Well, perhaps she may be, in some respects, but I certainly think you more agreeable."
"That is not Mr. Philip's opinion, at all events."
"And who is this Philip, who presumes to institute comparisons between your mistress and yourself?"
"Mr. Philip, Sir? Why, the new coachman!"
Is not this a modern renewal of "Crispin his master's rival?"—*Paris Corres.*

Illinois Currency, &c.

CLEARING HOUSE FOR Illinois Currency. We have this day change our manner of making returns for Discredited Illinois Currency, and shall hereafter, instead of forwarding bonds in return for it, receive it from all parties in sums of $250 and upwards, keeping a correct account of the notes of each bank received, and after having accumulated enough on any one bank to take up a bond sell the bond and make returns in New York Exchange.

The Bonds will be sold in New York by telegraph, to be delivered when they arrive, and we will remit as soon as we learn by telegraph the prices at which they have been sold.

In this way parties who send us the currency will receive for each note sent us exactly its proportion of the securities held by the Auditor, less our commission, which will be two per cent, on the bonds sold. This charge covers all expenses of every kind, including the Auditor's fee ($5 per bond), cost of forwarding and selling bonds, telegraphing, &c. &c.

There are now eighty-nine banks, the notes of which we can convert in this way. Lists of which will be sent to all applicants. N. H. RIDGELY & CO., Springfield, Ill.

STATE BONDS Illinois Currency. Bonds of all kinds sold at New York Stock Board and drafts given for proceeds on day of sale. A GENERAL STOCK AND BOND COMMISSION BUSINESS TRANSACTED. New York Quotations received by Telegraph Daily. C. B. COBB, No. 9 Telegraph Building.

DON'T SACRIFICE YOUR ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN MONEY. We are paying the HIGHEST RATES for Illinois and Wisconsin Currency in Gold or Exchange on New York to suit parties. 32 Clark street, Southwest corner of Lake. DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO., W. C. CHURCHILL.

ILLINOIS CURRENCY. BROOKS & MALLORY will buy ALL GRADES of Illinois Currency and Discredited Wisconsin at Highest Rates. Office Old Post Office Building, (up stairs.) We particularly invite those having large amounts to sell to give us a call before disposing of the same. We also buy Checks on Marine Bank.

CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY OFFICE.—Chicago, June 6th, 1861. A CARD.—The Chicago City Railway Company are selling eighteen tickets for one dollar, Illinois Currency; and for par funds or specie, twenty-eight tickets for one dollar as usual. D. A. GAGE, Superintendent.

Furniture.

C. MORGAN has Removed to 169 Randolph Street, Where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons as well as those wishing to purchase Furniture at LOW PRICES. The stock is entirely new, and comprises one of the largest, best and most desirable Furniture in the West. PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut, Oak Sideboard Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Bookcases, Tete-a-Tetes, Sofas, Bedsteads and Chairs of all kind. Please call and examine this stock before you buy.

INSURE YOUR FURS FROM MOTHS ... [illegible]

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT. 54 Lasalle Street, Chicago. DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE. *PRACTICAL PLUMBER,* And Manufacturer of All Kinds of Steam Work. TO THE TRADE: The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Manufactory 161 and 163 East Washington street.

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY, BRASS COCK MANUFACTURERS, Coppersmiths, AND DEALERS IN WROUGHT IRON PIPE, STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS. SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c. Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade. 223 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Lumber, &c.

LUMBER! LUMBER!! WALLACE & HOLMES, (FORMERLY JOHN S. WALLACE.) Have constantly on hand a well selected stock of Hard and Soft Wood, LUMBER, LATH, SPOKES, STAVES & SHINGLES AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. And will furnish Bills for Lumber, Timber and White Oak Piling, to order on the shortest notice. They are also prepared to do a general Commission Business, and to make liberal cash advances on all kinds of Lumber consigned to them to sell either by cargo or at retail. Office and Yard on the corner of Old and Grove streets, South Branch, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Drawer 6111.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS. JAMES McCAMMON, Canal Street, bet. Madison and Washington Sts., CHICAGO, ILL., Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Wood Mouldings, Door Jambs and Architraves of any desired pattern, Circular Mouldings, any Radius, Wood Turning in all its branches, Scroll Sawing and Cornice Brackets, a variety of patterns; Octagon and four sided Balusters and Newels on hand and made to order; Stair Railing and Brackets, Planing and Matching and Sawing done to order in the best manner at the shortest notice; Fence Pickets. Particular attention given to filling orders from the country for any and all of the above descriptions of work. Bills for Rough and Dressed Lumber filled with dispatch, and shipped at the lowest market price. Your attention is invited before purchasing elsewhere. My motto is:—"Good work and low prices win." Agent for WM. B. HILL'S justly celebrated GOVERNING VALVES, For Steam Engines, warranted to regulate the motion of the engine perfectly under any and all circumstances. Send for Circulars. Post Office Box 2255.

Bags.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, No. 21 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO. BAGS AND SACKS Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands. SIMEON FARWELL.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO., HOPE COTTON MILLS, Pittsburgh, Penn., MANUFACTURERS OF Seamless Grain Bags, AND OF OSNABURGS, 32 inches to 40 inches wide. We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS— CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water-st., Chicago. B. E. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Bags of Every Description. Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c. Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY, 275 SOUTH WATER STREET. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern. HAM SACKS—Every size used. GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels. Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Oil Works.

NEW YORK KEROSENE OIL COMPANY, At Prices to Command the Market! KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL, PARAFFINE ILLUMINATING OIL, PETROLEUM ILLUMINATING OIL, MACHINERY OILS. DEPOT: COZZENS & CO., 89 Water street, New York.

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI, Fresco and Decorative Painters, 101 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO. FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING In the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of first-class residences. Also, the interior of Churches, Public Halls, &c., in Chicago, Illinois, and other States. We also give strict attention to the Graining of Wood and Marbles, and solicit your orders confident of executing to your satisfaction. JEVNE & ALMINI, 101 Washington st.

Proposals.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS. Proposals for a loan to the State of Iowa of a sum not exceeding $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Agents, at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New York, until twelve o'clock M. on Saturday, the 13th day of July next, for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars authorized by an act passed at the Extra Session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion and defend itself in War." Approved May the 28th, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received will fall short of the sum of $400,000 by the amount of this sum, for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale at their nominal par value previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The Bonds for the sale of which the said sealed proposals will be received are in the sum of One Thousand or Five Hundred Dollars, each at the option of the party making the proposal, to be expressed in said proposals, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and attested by the Great Seal of the State of Iowa, with interest coupons attached signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the Great Seal of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and the payments of the interest semi annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent, per annum, both principal and interest of said Bonds, being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New York, but the Governor may cause said payment to be made at any other place in the City of New York by giving thirty days' public notice of such place in three newspapers in said city.

The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said Bonds as the same may become due, and the principal, at the expiration of the time, and for that purpose all or as much as is necessary of the revenue arising from the direct taxable property of the State, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes, and it is made the duty of the Census Board, or other proper officer of the State, to see that such taxes are levied as, by law may, if necessary, be enforced by mandamus to levy in each year a sufficient tax for those purposes after payment of all expenses of collection.

No tax, it is provided, of any kind shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the Stock thereby created, nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the value of said stock shall in nowise be impaired by the authority of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa. The One Hundred Dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be sold at all in this State.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as shall be considered will not promote the best interests of the State.

The terms will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.

The proposals will be opened at twelve o'clock M. on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned, at the place of reception of the same, and the acceptance of such proposals as shall be accepted will be duly announced to the successful bidders, and the loan awarded to the highest and best bidders, if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New York City, marked "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said loan and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New York, for inspection and examination.

JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State, MATURIN L. FISHER, Loan Agents. Chicago, June 19th, 1861.

Undertakers.

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, No. 85 Lasalle street. METALLIC COFFINS. Also, Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles. Are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and will give prompt attention at all hours. Have a Chapel and Vaults ...

CARRIAGES.—At Shelton & Tuttle's CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, On Market street near Washington street, may be found the largest and best assortment of Carriages ever brought into the city ...

Wholesale Houses.

TO ILLINOIS MERCHANTS. 1861.........A Card.........1861. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, JOBBERS OF HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS, ... LAKE STREET, CHICAGO. Invite the special attention of Illinois merchants to their very large, well assorted and complete stock ... which will be offered at lower prices for Cash or Approved Credit. Prompt and careful attention given to orders. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

1861.—SPRING TRADE.—1861. FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 81 and 83 South Water Street, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF Foreign and Domestic Woolens, LINEN AND COTTON GOODS, ADAPTED TO MEN'S WEAR. THE TRADE can rely upon finding at this old established house a full line of Piece Goods, adapted to Men's Ware, at the LOWEST PRICES. *AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN FASHIONS.*

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET, Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut; ALSO, CHAMBER DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood-Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to Order. Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

MILITARY GOODS.—COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., Dry Goods Jobbers, 42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE. In addition to their extensive regular stock of Dry Goods, have on hand a full assortment of Military Cloths and Cassimeres, Army Blues and other Colors, which will BE SOLD CHEAPER Than patriotism South of Mason and Dixon's Line. Any one wishing to try the experiment, will please call and see.

CONCESSION! PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG, 37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave., Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION, So far as they can be effected by Low Prices. We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitations a stock of Dry Goods, Hoisery and Notions, Unsurpassed in FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE. These are times for *Actions rather than Words,* And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS.

16 & 18...STATE STREET...16 & 18
G. C. COOK & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, Cash Buyers are particularly invited to an examination of our stock of GROCERIES, Fish, Wooden Ware, DRIED FRUITS, &c., &c. G. C. COOK & CO., 16 & 18...STATE STREET...16 & 18

HARDWARE. 63 - - Lake St., Chicago. - - 63 Corner of State Street. HARDWARE, CARPENTER'S & COOPER'S TOOLS. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c. Sold at the Lowest Prices, and guaranteed in every case to give the greatest satisfaction. H. O. STONE. 63 - - Lake St., Chicago. - - 63

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE, Established in 1844. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO. 176 Lake Street, Chicago. Having received our Spring Stock, we offer At the Very Lowest Market Rates, 4,000 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes. 1,000 Bdls. Sheet Iron, No. 14 to No. 28. 5,000 lbs. Copper Bottoms. 5,000 lbs. Brazier's Copper. ... Bdls. Bright Wire, No. 0 to No. 18. ... Bdls. Best Fence Wire, No. 7, 8 and 9. 4,000 Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions at Factory prices. A complete assortment of Cutlery, Shelf Hardware, Tinner's Tools, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, and Tinners Goods of all descriptions upon as favorable terms as the goods can be procured from any market. WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. O. W. BELDEN.

1861 SPRING TRADE 1861. H. W. HUNT & CO., 33 and 35 Lake street, Chicago. Manufacturers and Jobbers of Ready Made Clothing, And Dealers in GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tailors' Trimmings, &c. &c. Our stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold At the Lowest Prices.

HARDENBERGH & WILLIAMS, No. 20 Lake Street, Chicago, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS. FRENCH AND GERMAN CALF SKINS, best brands. " PATENT CALF. OAK AND HEMLOCK AMERICAN CALF. " UPPER. SOLE LEATHER, best tannages. Calf Kid, Morocco, ENGLISH LASTING, SATIN FRANCAIS, Silk and Cotton Congress Goring, SHOE THREAD, TOWNSEND'S KIT, &c., &c., ALL AT LOWEST PRICES.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS & SHOES, No. 33 Lake Street, corner of Wabash Avenue. Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods, which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade. Agents for Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes in all the States without exception.

Rawson & Bartlett, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, NO. 26.........LAKE STREET.........NO. 26 CHICAGO, ILL. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of Goods Ordered Custom-Made French Kip and Goat Water Proof Boots; together with an assortment of all styles of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., SUCCESSORS TO ... HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, 63 ... Lake Street ... 63. We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES, 4,000 boxes TIN PLATE, ... bdls. SHEET IRON, ... RUSSIA IRON, ... IMITATION RUSSIA, ... BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE, ... casks SHEET ZINC, ... PIG TIN, ... COPPER BOTTOMS, ... TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES, ... BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS, ... AXES, ... SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS, ... BAR IRON. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Corner of State and Lake sts.

Commission Merchants.

SHERMAN & HALL, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 5 South Water street. Liberal cash advances on Flour, Grain, Seeds, Provisions and Dried Fruits for sale in this market or shipment East.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 ... Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill. ... Personal and exclusive attention given to Consignments for Sale ... LIBERAL ADVANCES made on property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO., HAVE opened at 160 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. ... in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such superior advantages. E. S. NICHOLS. ... M. A. NICHOLS.

A. PEUGNET, COMMISSION MERCHANT, Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and country Produce generally. Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block, N. E. Corner South Water and Clark streets. P. O. Box 2297. REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. S. W. Raymond, J. Young Scammon, Chicago, Ill.; F. Harmony, Nephs & Co., Goodall Freese, Yelverdon, Bros., Jas. King & Sons, New York; J. H. Lucas, Esq., Edward Tesson, Esq., Chas. Chouteau, Esq., St. Louis. Liberal advances made on consignments.

CASH ADVANCES. WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., Liverpool and London. LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES Will be made on consignments to the above house of BACON, LARD, PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE GENERALLY, By THOMAS NASH.

MURRY NELSON & CO., PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 214 South Water street. Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission. MURRY NELSON. E. R. STEVENS.

Bedford, Meredith & Russell, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANT. For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain and Produce generally. No. 226 and 228 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

H. P. STANLEY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And dealer in Fruit and Produce, No. 169 South Water street. P. O. Box 228, Chicago, Illinois. We solicit the consignment of goods that are of the best quality—it would be our own choice to deal in no other class. N. B.—I have several cases of the Wilson's Albany Strawberry, and will sell plants of that variety in the usual rates and in any quantities.

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 198 South Water street, Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese. ALLEN VANE. S. STONE.

S. HOLMES & CO., Beef and Pork Packers, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS. Office, No. 12 River Street, PACKING HOUSE, NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO. Dealers in BEEF, PORK, HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD, ETC. Highest market price for Cattle and Hogs. REFER to Bankers and Business men generally at Quincy, Ill., St. Louis and Chicago Banks; J. Young Scammon, Esq., President Marine Bank; J. H. Dunham, Esq., President Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, and Messrs. G. S. Hubbard & Co., Chicago. SAM'L HOLMES. M. V. B. HOLMES.

WILLIAMS & HOUGTELLING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 110½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank and George Steel & Co. J. M. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGTELLING.

GILBERT, STANARD & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Steel's Block, (3d Floor), corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago, Ill. C. J. GILBERT. E. O. STANARD. A. B. MILES. GILBERT, MILES & STANARD, No. 4 City Buildings, St. Louis, Mo.

E. G. WOLCOTT, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 under Board of Trade Rooms, will receive Country Produce for sale in this market, or for shipment to Eastern markets, and make advances on Eastern shipments in Sight Exchange. E. G. WOLCOTT.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., No. 26 and 30 South Water street. A. B. NEELY. H. H. LAWRENCE. W. T. CHURCH.

CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 5 Loomis Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments. F. S. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water Street, Chicago.

MUDD & UPDIKE, General Commission Merchants, 7 Steel's Block, Second Floor, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago. JOHN J. MUDD. G. W. UPDIKE.

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street, Chicago. B. F. CULVER. C. E. CULVER.

THOMPSON, BONHAM & CO., EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 223 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. REFER to Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co., Alonzo Richmond & Co., Hon. Jno. C. Haines, Chicago; J. H. Drake & Co., N. Y.; R. S. King, Buffalo.

BAKER & SPAFFORD, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office and Warehouse ... No. 51 South W... Advances made on consignments ... particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on commission ...

FORD & NORTON, STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Fire Proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on consignments. SAMUEL A. FORD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

PITKIN & COMPANY, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 119 South Water Street, Chicago. JAMES L. GATES. ALFRED PITKIN.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 12 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer 6157, Chicago. REFERENCES—Sturgis, Buckingham & Co.; Wm. Markham, Gen. Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 18... SOUTH WATER STREET ...18 Aikin's Building. Business confined strictly to commission.

R. & S. P. CARTER, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1 Board of Trade Building, 1st floor, will give their personal attention to the purchase and sale of ... Advances made on consignments. ROSWELL CARTER. SAM'L P. CARTER.

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Pork, Flour, Grain and Stock. No. 216½ South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. WATSON V. COE. WM. H. RICE. S. B. UNDERWOOD.

VAN INWAGEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

T. MAPLE & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 210 South Water Street, cor. Wells, Chicago, Ill. Cash advances made on Consignments. T. MAPLE. J. N. MAPLE.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on commission. No. 140 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago.

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and country Produce generally. Business exclusively commission. Advances made on consignments. 110 South street, Chicago. C. H. SPAFFORD. D. STEWART. E. P. W. ...

MITCHELL & ZAHM, TALLOW MELTERS AND CHANDLERS, and dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts, and Seeds. Buy and sell Live Stock on Commission. Office and Warehouse—77 KINZIE ST. Liberal Cash Advances made on shipments of any of above articles for sale in this market or shipment East.

HOOPS, STAVES AND HEADING. 500,000 MORELL'S HOOPS, 300,000 MORELL'S STAVES and HEADING. For sale by C. J. MAGILL, Corner South Water and Wells sts.

New Publications.

TWO NATIONAL SONGS: "UNION, GOD AND LIBERTY," AND "OUR NATIONAL FLAG." ... [illegible]

Stationery, &c.

STATIONERY In all Varieties. BLANK BOOKS Of our own manufacture. GOLD PENS From the best Makers. LOWEST PRICES That can be afforded. PRINTING Neatly Executed. INSURANCE AGENTS Should try us. BANKERS Furnished with fine work. COUNTRY MERCHANTS Should look at our Prices. EVERYBODY Who sell or consume goods in this line of trade will find it to their interest to call at Stationers' Hall, 140 LAKE STREET, F. MUNSON. Practical Blank Book Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of Blank Books, Stationery, Printing and BOOK BINDING.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND COMMERCIAL PRINTERS. 122 - - - Lake Street. - - - 122 CHICAGO. JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.

J. T. CARTER, PAPER AND PAPER STOCK WAREHOUSE, 231 South Water Street Chicago, Ill. Cash paid for Cotton and Woolen Rags, and Metals.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper: ... And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, 3,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. 1,000 reams Manilla do. 500 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. 1,000 bags of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates. Cash paid for Rags.

D. A. INGERSOLL, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, BOOK BINDER AND RULER. I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any pattern ... attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c. Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Cards, Periodicals, Music and Pamphlets bound in any style. Old Books bound and re-bound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate. NO. 126 LAKE STREET, ... corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.) Post Office Box 3634.

Ship Chandlers.

GEORGE F. FOSTER, SHIP CHANDLER And Sail Maker, Have constantly for sale at the lowest prices Manila Rope, Pitch, Tarred Rope, Hay Rope, Tar, Lath Rope, Oakum, Blocks, Spun Yarn. SAILS, TENTS, TARPAULINS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, &c., &c. Made to order at shortest notice. 242 - South Water street, Chicago, Ill. - 242. GEO. F. FOSTER.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO. Ship Chandlers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in TWINES and CORDAGE, 205 & 207 South Water St., (Cor. Wells.) Would call particular attention of the trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of Manila and Tarred Rope, Ditching Ropes, Bags, Bagging and Burlaps, Canvass, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Chains, And Tackle Blocks, COAL TAR, ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING, BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES, BROOM TWINES, all qualities, WRAPPING TWINES, ... Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Having also a SAIL LOFT, our facilities are unequalled in the manufacture of TENTS, WAGON COVERS, AWNINGS AND TARPAULINS, ... G. HUBBARD. J. B. TURNER. G. B. CARPENTER.

Medicines, &c.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS AND WIGWAM TONIC. USE THE OLD SACHEM BITTERS. It is the finest and best SPRING MEDICINE KNOWN. IT IS AN UNEQUALED Purifier and Regulator of the Blood. IT IS A DELIGHTFUL TONIC. TRY IT AND IT WILL DO YOU GOOD. For sale by EDWARD FOSTER, Wine and Liquor Merchant, 179 South Water street, Chicago. WM. GOODRICH, Proprietor, New Haven, Conn. Principal Depot, 145 Water street, N. Y.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULENT ESPECIALLY DESIGNED For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family. ... A. M. BININGER & CO., (Established in 1778,) Sole Proprietors, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y. For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & E. H. Fuller & Co.

Music Stores.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN THE WEST. Musical Instruments and Strings. JULIUS BAUER, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago. Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings ... AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES. JULIUS BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS, Cor. Clinton and Fulton streets, West side. LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD, Shot, White Lead and Lythrage, PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. ... E. W. BLATCHFORD.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE ... [illegible]

Railroads.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!! CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD. Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville. ... [illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE To New York, New England and the Canadas. On and after SUNDAY, May 12th, 1861, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows: ... [illegible] Baggage Checked Through. THROUGH TICKETS for sale at all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets ... J. Q. A. BEAN, Western Passenger Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1861. Summer Arrangement. 1861. On and after Sunday, April 14, 1861, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets: ... [illegible] W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

1861. SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern & Lake Shore RAILROAD. On and after Sunday, April 14, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows: ... [illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. ... FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg & Pittsburgh. ... [illegible]

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. ... [illegible]

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD. ... [illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. ... [illegible]

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Oshkosh, Berlin, and Intermediate Points. ... [illegible]

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. ... [illegible]

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. ... [illegible]

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD. ... [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1861.

THE CITY.

CONTINUED SALE of those rich French lace mantelias and embroideries to-morrow, July 5th, at 10 o'clock, by Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, No. 12 Lake street.

PERSONAL.—Among the visitors at Camp Long yesterday was Col. McChesney, of 7th Regiment New York State Volunteers, whose Regiment is now at Fort Monroe, and who participated in the Great Bethel affair.

SCAVENGER.—The city authorities have duly constituted an officer whose duty it is to remove for interment the bodies of canines the victims under the Dog Law. Notifications should be made at the police stations, and all cases will be promptly attended to.

POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH.—The Post-Office will open on the Fourth of July at 8 o'clock A. M., and close at 10.15 A. M., and remain closed during the day.

The Telegraph Office will close at 11 A. M. for the day, in honor of the National Anniversary.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.—Intelligence was received yesterday that on the requisition of Capt. Pitcher, U. S. A., on the State authorities at Springfield, the balance of the equipment of the Irish Brigade, in tents, blankets, &c., will be furnished by the State, and that forthwith.

DAILY PAPERS.—New York dailies at 6 P. M., and St. Louis dailies at 7½, are always to be found at the Literary Depot of John R. Walsh, corner of Madison street and Custom House Place. Philadelphia, Boston, Louisville and St. Louis dailies are also received as above.

THE COUNTY TAXES AND TAX SALES.—The tax title sale of Cook County is progressing at the north door of the Court House every morning at 10 o'clock. Those that wish to pay their taxes can have an opportunity by calling immediately at the County Treasurer's office.

A PERSUADER FOR THE REBELS.—Much attention was attracted on the Ill. Cent. R. R. depot grounds, yesterday, by a large ten-inch columbiad being transferred from the cars of the P., F. W. and C. R. R. to the Ill. Cent., and on its way from Pittsburgh to Cairo. It weighs 13,000 lbs., and is accompanied by all the appliances for mounting it for use.

VASES AND URNS FOR GARDENS, CEMETERIES, &C.—On a late visit to those beautiful grounds, Rose Hill, we were much pleased with the appearance of vases filled with verbenas and myrtle. They are of Plaster of Paris, made *weather proof*. Those who wish to obtain ornaments of the kind at a very little expense, will find them at the basement of 170 South Clark street, where the accommodating Italian proprietor, Rafello Caproni, will be sure to suit their taste.

A FOURTH OF JULY DINNER TO THE ZOUAVES.—It is suggested that to-day at 1 o'clock P. M. a basket Picnic be given to the boys at the Zouave Camp at Cottage Grove, which can easily be done by every visitor carrying a well supplied basket on their arms. A Parade Drill will be given early in the afternoon which will call out a large attendance. But the compliance of citizens and their ladies with the proposition above, a very pleasant and memorable day may be secured to the gallant Zouaves.

ANOTHER PRIZE FIGHT.—It never rains but it pours. We learn that another prize fight is on the tapis between Pat McBride, of Chicago, and John Looney, of St. Louis, $200 a side. It is said the parties went into training yesterday. Civilization is making good progress. We may expect to see it announced, some of these times, that some of our religious or benevolent societies are to have a benefit in this line of attractions. Seriously, one prize fight in this section will answer for a time at least, and the authorities, city and country, will be on the alert to defeat any second attempt.

The Fourth of July.

The day will pass in Chicago without general observance. This, as in former years, will leave our citizens, their wives and their little ones, each in their own way, to pass the day and make it as memorable as may be.

Abundant facilities are offered to all classes of our citizens, pleasantly and cheaply, to escape from the heat and dust and din of the town, either to the shady retreat of rural groves, or upon the bosom of our noble lake. The excursions offered are unusually numerous, and will doubtless, attract thousands of our citizens in the several directions named.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

A basket pic nic is announced at the Camp Meeting grounds near Desplaines station. All those who desire to attend will be conveyed over the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad at HALF FARE. The train will leave at nine o'clock A. M., and return about six P. M. The usual attractions, speeches, songs, etc., together with a cool, shady retreat for the comfort and enjoyment of all, are offered.

The Ladies Educational Society give a grand basket pic-nic at Evanston. Fare out and back, on all trains, 50 cents. The object of the excursion is a most excellent one.

There will be an excursion to Hasse's Park, Harlem. The train leaves the Galena depot at 9:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. Tickets 50 cents out and back and admission to the Park—one of the most shady and pleasant places in this vicinity.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company run a special train from the Great Central Depot, for Calumet River and Matteson, at 9 A. M., arriving at Calumet at 9:50 and Matteson at 10.40 A. M. Returning will leave Matteson at 4:30 and Calumet at 5:15 P. M., arriving at Chicago at 6:10 P. M.

Fare to Calumet River and return.......25 cents.
" " Matteson " " ....66 "

Excursionists, in order to avail themselves of these low rates, must purchase tickets at the office in the depot. An additional charge of 25 cents will be made to those paying on the train.

The anniversary of our National Independence will be observed by public celebrations in many of the towns on the Railway lines diverging from Chicago, prominently among others, at Elgin on the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, one of the prettiest little cities in Northern Illinois, and a grand pic-nic will be held in the beautiful town of Geneva.

At the North, celebrations are to be held at Waukegan, Ill., and Racine, Wis.; to which extra trains will run on the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad. At Fulton, an oration will be delivered by Benj. F. Taylor, Esq. At Babcock's Grove, extensive preparations have been made for a celebration. Excursion trains run from Chicago to most of these points, at low rates of fare.

Trains will also leave for Hyde Park and Wood Lawn at 7:50 and 9:20 A. M., 12 noon, 2:40 and 4:20 P. M., returning will arrive at Chicago at 8:45 A. M., 1:30, 3:55, 5:40 and 7:40 P. M. This will give the little folks a delightful time on the fine grove and on the smooth lake beach at that place.

Messrs. Goodrich & Co's beautiful steamer, the Comet, will leave her dock near Rush street bridge, at 9 A. M., arriving at Evanston at 10 A. M.—twelve miles up the lake. Returning will leave Evanston at 12 M., arriving here at 1 P. M. At 7 P. M., she will leave for a night excursion out upon the lake, with music, dancing, etc.

The fine propeller Lady Franklin will make two excursions to Evanston. She will be furnished with the adjuncts of a good time.

IN TOWN.

Appropriately in remembrance of the perils that surround our beloved country, on the occasion of this anniversary, the religious public are in numerous instances in this and other places to devote some portion of the day to public religious exercises. A religious service is announced to be held at 9 o'clock, A. M., in the church at the corner of Washington and Peoria streets, by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Whitehouse, Bishop of the Episcopal church. The "Young Men's Christian Association" will hold a Prayer Meeting in Bryan Hall, at 3 o'clock P. M., to pray for our Congress which to-day assembles, that our Legislature may be guided by wisdom from Above, in meeting the crisis that is upon the country. All parties in the city are hereby invited to take seats on the platform.

A benefit ball in behalf of the Seaman's Benevolent Society takes place this evening at Lind's Block. Tickets $1.

The Great Western Band give a grand Pic Nic at Wright's Grove, on North Clark street, [illegible]. Admission ten cents for gentlemen, ladies free. All kinds of refreshments will be provided. Dancing on the [illegible] will commence at 3 o'clock, P. M. The [illegible] run direct to the Grove every [illegible] afternoon.

There will be a [illegible] at McVicker's [illegible]

THE CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES AT BRYAN HALL.

LAW AND COLLEGIATE GRADUATES.

EULOGY ON SENATOR DOUGLAS.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES, &C., &C.

The Commencement exercises of the Chicago University took place at Bryan Hall at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday. By previous arrangement, the Faculty, Trustees, the Common Council of the city, members of the Douglas Club, and a concourse of citizens met at the Court House, whence they marched in procession to the Hall, preceded by the Light Guard Band—it having been the wish of these bodies to pay some fitting tribute to the memory of the late statesman and founder of the University, which might thus be done and save a multiplicity of demonstrations.

The exercises of the afternoon were opened by prayer, in which Divine blessing was solemnly invoked upon the success of the Institution and its inmates. Music followed, of a character befitting the occasion, when Orations were delivered by several students of the University. The subjects and authors were as follows:

"Theodore Parker," by C. A. Phillips of Chicago, a fine production of law literature, and well delivered; "Genius of American Nationality," by Chas. T. Scammon, Chicago; in which our Young America—not young in the sense of the term as applied to fast young men of a fast age and fast principles; but Young America as shown forth in the memories of its infant days,—its Plymouth Rock, its Bunker Hill, its men of early toil in the promotion of a free country and a free people—was shown in bright and vivid outline, and compared with the continental nations of the Old World, with a correctness of delineation and terse brevity which called forth the admiration of the audience. The "Influence of Great Minds," was a Master's Oration by Jas. R. Runnion, of Chicago, showing the power of mind over matter, and contrasting the great men of moral and intellectual worth of the past and present age with the perverted intellects and influence of the wicked and designing. The oration was well conceived and creditably delivered. "Origin of English Nationality," by J. F. Kinney, Adrian, Mich., exhibited marks of close thought, and application to the theme. After the "Star Spangled Banner" was played by the Band, Jas. W. Sheahan, Esq., of the *Post*, chosen by the various bodies in attendance, delivered an eulogy on the late Stephen A. Douglas.

The eulogy, as regards arrangement and composition, was highly creditable as a literary production. Commencing with the early youth of the great statesman, he followed up his course through his eventful private and political life, dwelling more minutely upon the later years and public acts of his career—his speech of '48, the contest of '56 and his support of Buchanan, the canvass of '58 in this State, and the Presidential contest of '60—exculpating him in every act of his life from blame or intentional wrong. His praise of his liberal and generous disposition, his genius and great talents, his social worth and far-reaching influence, men of all parties will at least endorse.

The Band then followed with a solemn dirge—Douglas's Funeral March—after which the conferring of degrees upon students took place, a number of whom were promoted. The Law Department graduated some twenty under the title of L. L. B. The following are the names of the

GRADUATES OF THE LAW SCHOOL:

Frank M. Annis, Blackberry, Ill.
Clitus Barber, Galesburg, Ill.
A. H. Campbell, Chicago.
Homer Cook, Wauconda, Ill.
Thomas Cratty, Yates City, Ill.
Orange F. Dorrance, Tonica, Ill.
Henry D. French, Chicago.
Peter Wilde Harts, Lincoln, Ill.
Joel F. Kinney, Adrian, Mich.
Wm. C. Kinney, " "
Robert Nixon, Chicago, Ill.
Charles A. Phillips, Chicago.
William B. Snowhook, Chicago.
Henry B. Whitehouse, "

The following are the resolutions of the Law Class of the University of Chicago, unanimously adopted at a meeting held on Monday.

Resolved, That we appreciate the superior advantages afforded by the Law Department of the University of Chicago, and that we shall always regard the time spent by us in the enjoyment of its privileges as the most profitable portion of our lives.

Resolved, That Prof. Booth will always be held in grateful remembrance by us for his high moral teachings, his thorough and systematic instructions, his widely expanded views and his learned and lucid exposition of the Law, as well as for the untiring constancy and unflagging patience with which he has labored in our behalf, and we sincerely hope he may long continue to reap the rich reward of labor so incessant and of such surpassing value, in the grateful appreciation of the public, and in the increasing prosperity of the Department over which he presides with so much dignity and efficiency.

Resolved, That we return our sincere thanks to Prof. Booth, and the Board of Examiners for the honors conferred upon us, and that we will strive in future to become more worthy of them.

Resolved, That in adopting these resolutions we perform an office due both to the Professor and School, and agreeable to ourselves: that of adding the testimony of one more class to the already abundant testimonials of the superior advantages afforded by the Law Department of the University of Chicago, and of the high moral character of Prof. Booth as a man, his eminent abilities as a lawyer, and his superior qualifications as an instructor.

James Rodger Runnion, A. B., was elevated to the degree of A. M., and Charles Trufant Scammon and Thomas Worcester Hyde, of Chicago, received the degree of B. A.

A resolution of thanks was passed to Mr. Sheahan, also one jointly from the University and Common Council for the publication of the Eulogy. A letter was read from Judge Treat, previously engaged to deliver the oration, in which he expressed his commendation of the course of the University in its decisions in honor of its late founder and ardent desire for the prosperity of the institution.

The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon the Rev. James Dixon, of this city, and Rev. Mr. Kerr, of Rockford; also the degree of D. D. upon Rev. Mr. Pratt, of the Trinity Church, Chicago, and Rev. Mr. Roe, of Belvidere.

The exercises closed by announcing the successful competitors for the Prize Declamations of the Freshman class, as follows: J. Rutherford receiving the first prize, L. F. Raymond the second prize.

After the close of the exercises, at a meeting of the Trustees, Hon. Wm. B. Ogden was elected President, in place of Hon. S. A. Douglas, deceased, upon the acceptance of which he acknowledged the honor conferred, in elevating him to the position occupied by one so distinguished.

In the evening an extemporaneous debate took place at Metropolitan Hall, in which the law students participated, which closed the exercises of Commencement week.

The fall term commences September 11th, with the examination of candidates.

THE ZOUAVE REGIMENT.—Col. Turchin has perfected arrangements with the Light Guard Band, who are to be mustered in as the regimental band. It consists of twenty-five musicians.

The private of the Highland Guards, Thos. Blakney, the subject of the court martial, as noticed yesterday, has been sentenced to thirty days confinement, as announced at dress parade at 6 P. M., yesterday. His offence was threatening his officer and other violent and drunken conduct.

Yesterday, 548 muskets, of the old flint-lock pattern altered to percussion, were received from Springfield from Quartermaster General Wood. They are a part of the arms taken from the St. Louis Arsenal. The regiment is to be equipped with Minie muskets, but meantime these muskets will be used for drill purposes. One thousand pairs of army shoes were also received from Springfield yesterday.

The uniforms of the regiment will be received on Thursday next. They consist of a gray suit, jacket and pants, gray felt hat of army pattern, looped at the side.

The requisitions for cartridge boxes, knapsacks, and necessary equipments, have been sent in, and they will soon be ready for delivery. It is expected the regiment will be entirely equipped before Saturday.

NORTHWESTERN RIFLE REGIMENT.—We understand that the following companies yesterday joined the above Regiment, and were accepted by Capt. C. Knobelsdorff:

Company from Rockford, Ill., Capt. T. J. Hobart.

Company from Wenona, Ill., Capt. C. C. Radmore.

Company from Kalamazoo, Mich., Capt. J. H. Barrett.

Company A will be complete in a few days, 44 men having already enlisted.

Four other companies in the country have also applied to Capt. Knobelsdorff for acceptance.

The Secretary of War will immediately be requested by Capt. Knobelsdorff to accept the Regiment for three years' service.

A [illegible]

Little Drawbacks.

Every profession, except ours, has its little drawbacks. No lot in life, except the editorial is free from its unpleasant features. Even the amiable and harmless vocation of the professed pugilist is exposed to the same evils of invidiousness, treachery and deceit, which attack the fame and personal peace of so many of the greatest and purest mankind. The late Prize Fight has not brought the happy results naturally expected to follow in its train. We referred yesterday to the fact that the stakes had been delivered to Donovan. To this McGlade objects and comes out with a statement as follows:

NOTICE.—I, John McGlade, hereby advise all parties that have outstanding bets on the result of the late match between Jerry Donovan and myself, not to surrender the same, as I have commenced suits against the stakeholder. I claim that Donovan in the third round was guilty of a gross violation of the rules in holding me upon the ropes until nearly strangled. I assert that there was a gross interference on the part of the umpires, and unfairness on the part of the referee. I claim that in the 12th round, I went down from the force of my own blow, and from no other cause. That Donovan left the ring before the referee's decision, in violation of all rules of the P. R. I claim that I am the better man, and that the fight was not decided in accordance with the rules of the ring.

JOHN MCGLADE.

The Rodemeyer Slander Suit.

We recently referred to the arrest of Messrs. Becker and Schlager on the suit of Sergeant Rodemeyer for slander, and their detention in jail over night. The statement we gave of the case was made on the authority of parties we deemed reliable. The matter as it exists, is a personal quarrel between other parties, and we have nothing to do with it save to regret its existence. Elsewhere to-day we publish over the signatures of well known citizens, two statements, which we accept as giving both sides of the case. So we choose to consider it, and to close our connection with the matter, on which our personal knowledge can throw no light.

FALSE ALARM.—The alarm of fire last evening was caused by a patriotic bonfire on Milwaukee Avenue.

The Question of Bail.

Editors Tribune:

In relation to the arrest of the editors of the German paper—the *Union*—about which you commented in Tuesday's issue, permit me to make a brief statement: The arrest was made at their office, where I had been waiting, upon the request of Mr. Schlager, for the arrival of his partner, Mr. Becker, and upon their request I went with them to Mr. Schall, in order to procure bail. Mr. Schall was not at home, and next we went to Mr. Rudolph Migerly, on Randolph street, who refused to sign their bond. We then went to Mr. Otto, watchmaker, under the Briggs House, who also refused to go bail. Then I went with them to Mr. Wentworth's office, who was not at home. Next we went to Mr. Best's saloon, and there no sufficient bail was offered. At that time it was not 6 o'clock, and there was no alternative left but to lock them up. Upon request of Mr. Becker, I went to Eisendrath's house and requested him, in behalf of the prisoners, to go bail for them, and he also refused; and I thought I had done as much for them as a man could do for another, and did not return to jail. There was no warrant issued *at all*, only a *capias ad respondendum*, which was handed to me yesterday afternoon and dated the 1st July, which capias I executed. There was no good and sufficient bail offered, and I regret to learn that a drunken crowd was hovering about the jail until near 11 o'clock last night. Had I been there I would have soon dispersed them.

I will only add that it is no part of the official duty of a Sheriff or his Deputy to search for bail for any prisoner; what I did for those gentlemen, was done from motives of friendship, and I think it rather hard to be abused for the performance of a friendly act, by the recipients thereof.

A. BRUENING, Dept. Sheriff.

CHICAGO, July 3, 1861.

Affidavit from Mr. Battermann.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
Cook County. }

Henry C. Battermann, being first duly sworn, says under oath, that on the evening of the first day of July, between 6 and 7 o'clock, he appeared before the jail of Cook County and offered to Mr. Bruening, Deputy Sheriff, such amount of bail required for the release of Messrs F. Becker and E. Schlaeger, held under a warrant of trespass, issued on the affidavit of one Rodemeyer, that said Bruening told him to go in the Sheriff's office to have the bond filled out; that Bruening declared himself willing to accept the bail offered by the undersigned, and promised to be back in a few moments; that he (Bruening) did not return, though the undersigned waited for his return the whole evening before he quit; that the undersigned swears that he is worth $8,000 in real estate located in Cook County.

H. C. BATTERMANN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of July, A. D. 1861. { SEAL. }

CHAS. H. BARMM,
Justice of the Peace.

For Alton

All the members of Capt. A. Kovat's Company F in the Hecker Jaeger Regiment, are notified to be ready on the 4th of July at 9 P. M., at the Union Depot, corner of Madison and Canal street.

A. KOVATS, Capt.

Attention Light Guard!

You are ordered to appear at the Armory this P. M. at 9 o'clock, in white pants, black frock coat, fatigue cap and white gloves, for parade.

Per order, C. H. DYER, O. S.

LUBIN'S HAIR FLUID.—The latest and most brilliant preparation yet offered for preserving and beautifying the hair and rendering it dark and glossy. It softens the hair and affords the richest luster. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by Smith & Dwyer, druggists, opposite Tremont House. jy4-4t

SPONGE.—A large and fine assortment of sponge for bathing and toilet purposes; also, sheep's wool sponge for carriages and stable use, just received by Sargent, druggist, Randolph and State streets.

WILD CHERRY TONIC BITTERS.—The best remedy for loss of appetite and debility, prepared by E. H. Sargent, Druggist, Randolph and State street.

Exchange on New York and on Europe, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale by Kedzie, Alexander & Co. jy 2 3t.

MILITARY BOOKS.—U. S. War Department Infantry Tactics, $1.35; Scott's Tactics, $2.71; Hardee, $1.63; Zouave Drill by Ellsworth, $1.00; The Young Recruit, $1.00; Cavalry Tactics, by War Department, $4.38; Bayonet Exercise, McClellan, $1.60; Army Regulations, 1861, $1.68.

MAPS.—Colton's Map of the United States, 50c; Map of the Seat of War, $1—small, 50c; Appleton's Maps, 25c each; Lloyd's Railroad Maps, 25c each. All free by mail from the Military Bookstore of P. S. Sherlock, 112 Dearborn street. jy2-3t

GAS FIXTURES.—A splendid stock just received at Wilmarth's new store, 182 Lake street. jel3-30t

Cook & McLain, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing Gent's garments less than any other house in the city.

All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. mh-ly.

DIED.

In this city, on Wednesday evening, 3d inst., after a long and painful illness, ELLEN, wife of Henry Ross, Esq., in the 23d year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 346 West Adams street, on Friday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS"
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses
Bolting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail,
Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALE'S
AND
MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.
The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power, also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:
[illegible price table]
And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.
For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent in Fuel
over the usual class of boilers in use in the West; We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply
WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &C.
At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address Box 274.

DELIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL FOR THE HAIR.
USED BY EVERYBODY,
And sold Wholesale and Retail by
GALE BROTHERS,
Druggists, No. 20 Randolph street.

ROTHE'S HAIR DYE.—The best [illegible]

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 3, 1861.

There is a continued good demand for gold and good currency, and less inquiry for exchange, and the market for the latter rules weaker—with sales at ¼@⅜ per cent. discount for gold, and par to ¼ per cent. prem. for currency. The bankers and brokers rates are irregular, and cannot be quoted.

The dealers in "stump-tail" are doing comparatively little at present, on account of the State Auditor's office being closed.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—the following are the quotations of the New York Stock Board:

	First Board.
New York Central	73¼
Galena	60¾
Rock Island	31½
Burlington	55 bid.
Mich. Southern, gt'd	26
Mich. Central	43¾
Illinois Central	65¾
Erie	23
Cleveland and Toledo	23½
Kentucky 6s	72
Tennessee 6s	38
Missouri 6s	38
Virginia 6s	46¾
North Carolina 6s	56
Louisiana 6s	51½
Georgia 6s	58¾

Market steady.

MILWAUKEE MONEY MARKET.—July 2.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

The bank rate of exchange is 8 ⅌ cent., at which they draw for customers to a limited extent. Outside the banks 10@14 ⅌ cent. are the current rates. It is very difficult to purchase gold, although there is plenty of it here for investment in wheat.

THE JULY INTEREST ON CHICAGO BONDS.—The following advertisement appeared in the New York papers of the 1st inst.:

JULY INTEREST ON CHICAGO BONDS.—Holders of Chicago Sewerage Bonds will present their coupons at American Exchange Bank; of Water and Municipal Bonds, at Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s; at which places money is deposited to pay the same.

S. D. WARD,
Chicago City Comptroller.

It is due to Hon. Julian S. Rumsey, our excellent Mayor, that the honor of our city was not discredited through defalcations and depreciation of currency.

AN HONORABLE EXCEPTION.—The New York *World* of yesterday contains the following:

The State of Florida and the city of Mobile have paid the interest due on their debt to-day. These honorable exceptions to repudiation are encouraging to the opinion that the political leaders and not the people in the South are the prompting and impelling causes of the repudiation which has taken place in that section of our country. The debt of Florida is about $500,000. The agent of Florida in this city paid to-day the interest on $130,000 of bonds held by the Indian Trust Fund of the Federal Government; and the coupons on all the debt of the State will be paid on presentation to Meigs, Jr. & Smith, of William street. The debt of Florida is between $350,000 and $400,000, a part of which is under hypothecation. The city of Mobile pays through the Merchants' Bank of this city. Last year a lot of eight per cents. was negotiated here to aid in building the railroad which connects the city with the interior of Alabama.

Now what will Jeff. Davis say to this? After having issued a proclamation to compel every man in the Southern States to repudiate, the State of Florida and the city of Mobile pay to "Yankees" the interest due on their bonds? Will Jeff. confiscate the State for disobeying his commands?

Illinois Banks.

In the Springfield *Journal* of the 2d, we find the Auditor's statement of the condition of the Banks of the State on the 1st inst. As we published substantially the same statement a few days ago, we refrain from lumbering our columns at present with a repetition of it. The following is the recapitulation of the securities:—

RECAPITULATION.

Missouri 6s	$752,000
Tennessee 6s	1,590,000
Virginia 6s	618,000
Louisiana 6s	259,500
North Carolina 6s	481,500
South Carolina 6s	97,000
Georgia 6s	226,000
Kentucky 6s	24,000
Ohio 6s	215,882
Iowa 7s	91,000
Michigan 6s	413,000
Michigan 7s	40,000
Minnesota 8s	140,000
New York 6s	237,000
New York 7s	3,000
United States 5s	691,000
United States 6s	27,300
Illinois 6s	1,229,000
Illinois and Michigan Canal 6s	514,620
Illinois Internal Improvement stock	298,957
Specie	13,171
	$7,947,510
Circulation	$7,294,885

In the quarterly statement of April last, there was shown a deposit of State Bonds, amounting to $12,833,464 47 100, to secure a circulation of $11,107,600 in bank notes. The above statement shows that since then there have been retired about $4,000,000 of the circulation, and since the 1st of December 1860, there have been retired upwards of $5,000,000.

Of the twelve millions of the capital of the Northwest locked up in "Stumptail" there yet remains upwards of seven millions of dollars. Such a state of affairs in time of peace would have proven disastrous; but, occurring at this time—when capitalists all over the country are contracting their limits to a most unusual degree—it bears exceedingly hard upon the merchants and business men of the West.

The Banks of Wisconsin.

The Monthly Statement of the Bank Comptroller—Present Condition of the Wisconsin Banks.

[From the Madison Journal.]

The monthly statement of the condition of the banks, which the Legislature at its recent session directed to be made by the Bank Comptroller, will appear in full in this paper to-morrow. In consequence of the very extensive and pressing business in his department of late, the tabular statement was not prepared in season for the present number. What is deemed, however, most essential, and of greatest general interest, is given below:

Banks winding up, and redeemed in gold at par at the Bank Comptroller's office:

Badger State Bank,	Kankakee Bank,
Bank of the City of La Crosse,	Kokomo Bank,
Bank of the Capitol,	Marathon Co. Bank,
Bank of La Pointe,	Marine Bank,
Bank of Montello,	Merchants' Bank,
Brown County Bank,	Merchants and Mechanics' Bank,
City Bank of Racine,	Northern Wisconsin Bank,
Farmer's Bank of Hudson,	Oshkosh City Bank,
Fox River Bank,	People's Bank,
Germania Bank,	State Security Bank,
Janesville City Bank,	Union Bank,

Bank of Eau Claire, redeemed at 84c
Koshkonong Bank 54½c

Amount of circulation retired since the issue of statement of May 25, 1861, is $311,749

Bonds taken up since May 28th, 1861, as follows, viz:

Missouri 6s	$141,000
Tennessee 6s	108,000
Virginia 6s	17,000
Virginia 5s	950
North Carolina 6s	66,000
Louisiana 6s	11,000
Indiana 5s	15,000
Total	$358,950

The whole amount of circulation outstanding to-day is $3,610,610

Secured as follows:

United States 5s	3,000
do 6s	149,100
do 12s	2,000
New York 6s	8,000
do 7s	5,000
Wisconsin 6s	111,000
Iowa 7s	18,000
Minnesota 8s	74,000
Illinois 6s	471,440
Indiana 2½s	8,000
do 5s	69,750
Michigan 6s	199,500
Ohio 6s	137,600
California 7s	469,500
Kentucky 6s	34,000
Tennessee 6s	829,000
Missouri 6s	933,000
Virginia 5s	4,800
Virginia 6s	139,000
North Carolina 6s	562,500
Georgia 6s	32,500
Georgia 7s	17,000
Louisiana 5s	10,000
Louisiana 6s	107,500
Rac. & Miss. R. R. bonds, 8s	9,000
Mil. & Wat. R. R. bonds, 8s	50,000
	$4,238,640
Specie	68,350
Total	$4,306,990
United States and Free State bonds	1,794,840
Kentucky 6s	32,000
Missouri 6s	933,000
Seceded States	1,483,800
	$4,238,640

A notice of decline of stocks and call for additional securities to an amount of eight per cent was issued on the 3d of June. The period of thirty days after the receipt of the same by the bankers, as provided by law, has not yet expired. Banks marked in the statement with an asterisk, however, have already responded. A few have paid over only a part of the call, which is a safe guarantee of their intention to pay the balance.

Twelve banks have commenced making arrangements with this department to take up their Southern bonds, and put those of Wisconsin in the place thereof, so as to make our currency par. Others will soon follow, and many intend making their deficiency good by adding to the present securities the necessary sum in Wisconsin bonds. The arrangements being as yet not fully completed, I refrain from going into details. The Comptroller, for many reasons, has great confidence in the financial soundness of the fifty-nine banks whose currency is now circulating at par, and feels warranted in expressing the belief, that the circulation of the ten banks, thrown out in Milwaukee, June 23d, will soon be restored to the confidence of the public and received at par by the banks and merchants throughout the State.

An extra statement of the condition of the banks of the State, will be published in the *State Journal* towards the middle of July, or as soon as all the arrangements alluded to above shall have been completed and additional securities received by the Comptroller.

The charter granted to the Second Ward Bank, Milwaukee, has expired by its own limitation.

No changes have been made in any of the personal bonds.

In consequence of an injunction granted to D. K. Tenney and Geo. A. Mason, owners and officers of the Chippewa Bank, one of the fourteen delinquent banks mentioned in statement of May 21st, which injunction has been sustained in the Circuit Court of Dane County, and is now pending under appeal before the Supreme Court, the action of this department towards the winding up of the fourteen banks is temporarily blocked, and no progress made towards the disposal of their securities, and the payment of the pro-rata to their bill-holders.

Sales of bonds of Northern States have lately been made in New York, at quotations considerably lower than those given in the above statement; as such sales have been of rare occurrence, and of a few bonds only, the Comptroller has not deemed it just to make those sales a test of their value, or of the real market price, but concluded, on reflection, to wait for further developments in the stock market, and to regulate thereafter his estimates accordingly.

G. VAN STEENWYK,
Bank Comptroller.

MADISON, July 1, 1861.

Salt Inspection.

The quantity of salt inspected on the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation for the four weeks ending June 29th, 1861, was as follows:

	Bushels.
At Syracuse, District No. 1	134,218
At Salina, " " 2	270,351
At Liverpool, " " 3	213,101
At Geddes, " " 4	89,100
Total	706,780

The whole amount of salt inspected on [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 3, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
By Canal	....	2965	47163	....	4119	....
G. & C. U. R. R.	742	16177	15093	500	1484	198
C. & R. I. R. R.	1080	3939	42230	....	700	400
I. C. R. R.	690	2800	16100	330	....	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	746	8541	17440	....	384	....
C. & N. W. R. R.	795	7107	233	603	....	....
Total	4036	41000	109321	1513	6687	598

	Tallow, lbs.	Cattle, No.	Hides lbs.	High-wines brls.	Live Hogs No.	Lead lbs.
G. & C. U. R. R.	....	....	3000	50	....	....
C. & R. I. R. R.	....	....	....	40	....	....
I. C. R. R.	....	....	500	51	....	37000
C. B. & Q. R. R.	10770	64	380	1	440	....
C. & N. W. R. R.	....	....	6015	....	....	....
Total	10770	64	13475	142	440	37000

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	B'rly bu.
To Buffalo	3189	50946	203700	....	3740	....
To Oswego	....	28000	....	....	....	....
To Pt C'borne	....	....	49830	....	....	....
To Pt Sarnia	....	....	11500	....	....	....
To Ogdensb'h	1760	....	5000	....	....	....
To Toronto	....	....	16505	....	....	....
Total	4949	78946	284280	....	3740	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, JULY 3.

Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
Lumber, ft	750,000	Flour, brls	6,408
Lath, no	10,000	Wheat, bu	90,400
Salt, brls	1,900	Corn, bu	278,356
Fish, hfbrls	200	Oats, bu	24,000
Wood, cds	195	Rye, bu	12,740
		Barley, bu	16,000
		Lead, lbs	212,777
		Highwines, brls	145
		Cattle, no	15

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL, JULY 3.

Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
Corn, bu	47,163	Lumber, ft	344,985
Wheat, bu	2,965	Shingles, no	15,000
Rye, bu	4,119	Lath, no	10,000
Butter, lbs	1,270	Salt, brls	260
Coal, tons	150	Timber, ft	12,633

This has been one of the flattest days since the commencement of the war. Early in the morning the *Persia*, with Liverpool dates to the 23d ult., was telegraphed, reporting a dull market for Flour and Wheat, and a decline of 6d on Corn. This frightened buyers at the opening, and they insisted on a material decline from yesterday's quotations. The sales, however, were light at a depreciation, till the New York dispatches were received, which proved so much worse than were expected that the leading markets immediately became perfectly flat, and there was not much disposition shown on the part of buyers to operate even at their own figures. In Flour there was but little done—hardly enough to constitute a market—the sales being trifling at $3.15@3.40 for fair to good extras. Wheat declined 2@3c per bushel, and closed heavy, with sales of about 40,000 bushels at 60c for N. W. Club; 58@59½c for No. 1 Spring; and 55@57c for No. 2 Spring—the latter grade being the most difficult to sell. There was very little inquiry for Corn, and the market declined 1@1½c per bushel; but no considerable quantity could even be sold at the decline—shippers holding off almost entirely. Only about 35,000 bushels changed hands, at 25@25½ for Canal and River Mixed afloat; 21½@22c for Mixed in store; and 17@18c for Rejected—the market closing with a downward tendency. Oats were quiet at 13c in store. Rye easier—with sales of No 1 in store at 29@30c. There was no inquiry for Barley.

Freights were active and closed firmer. Fourteen sail vessels and three propellers were engaged at the following rates: Corn to Buffalo; 5½@6c; wheat to Buffalo, 6½c by sail and 7c by steamer: corn to Oswego, 9c by sail, and 9½c via Goderich; Oats to Oswego, 7c; wheat to Kingston 9c; wheat to Port Dalhousie, via Goderich, 7½c.

THE CROPS.

Reports from McHenry Co., Ill., and Walworth and Kenosha Counties, Wis.

RICHMOND, Ill., June 28, 1861.

Editors Tribune:—I notice that you are constantly soliciting information from your farmer subscribers concerning the forthcoming crops, in each and every locality in the North-west; and for this reason I have thought proper to give you a short history of the character of the weather, &c., in this vicinity this season, thus far, as well as the opinion of our most prominent farmers concerning the probable yield of our crops this year. We had no rain after the 10th of May until the 25th of the present month. Prior to the 10th of May the spring was wet, cold and backward; consequently our crops were put in late, but the progress of their growth has been very slow, on account of the severe drouth. The shower that came on the 25th was not half that was needed for the growing crops; and here we are now on the eve of the 4th of July, when our crops are usually almost ready for the sickle, and our wheat, oats, barley, &c., not even headed out; and thousands of acres in McHenry, Walworth, and Kenosha counties are not now more than six or seven inches high, and look as though fire had run through it, and, consequently, is very thin.

We had a strange, warm wind on the 18th of the present month, which affected the wheat and oats like severe frost.

As to corn, the wire worm has made sad havoc with the most that was planted on sod. On old ground it looks hardly middling for the time of year. All good farmers among us concede that wheat, oats and barley will not be more than half a crop, especially in the openings or barrens.

R. G. MCCLELLAN.

Wool in New York.

NEW YORK, July 1, 1861.

During the last month the sales of wool were smaller than those of May, and only such kinds as were suitable for army and navy goods. There was no demand worth mentioning for fine fleece and fine pulled wool; the low quotations for which have been based upon the general opinion of them in our different markets, and the prices paid at the auction sale in Boston, of some 300,000 pounds of domestic fleece, and some pulled wool, on the 18th ultimo. Although the sale was well attended, yet the finest and fine fleeces sold very poorly, the prices being 36@38c, while fine medium and medium brought 33@31c; there was none of the lowest grades. The finest fleece wool could not be sold at present over 40c, cash.

For military goods the demand for wools has fallen off, and is not expected to improve as the manufacturers have supplied themselves well with stock.

The stock of fleece wool is somewhat reduced, but larger than it was at this time last year. Of pulled wools, we have, besides extra, the quantity of which is moderate, but little super and No. 1, both of which continues in demand.

Respecting the new clip we learn that there has been little doing, and wools can be purchased in the interior, in several localities, at an average of 25@27c cash. Buyers, however, are scarce. Wool sold in at such low figures appears perfectly safe and profitable; but it will be necessary, nevertheless, to hold it for about six months, and perhaps even longer. Nearly all of our own manufacturers which are not making military goods, are either running short time or have stopped their mills altogether.

At present there is almost no stock of Texas wool on the market, and no arrivals from that section locked for; the same may be said of the other Southern blockaded ports.

California wools have sold moderately during the past month; we have a light stock of them. The arrivals have been of no importance, but we know of shipments being on the way.

Fine foreign wools, both Mestiza and Cape, have continued to be neglected another month, and prices are nominal.

Medium foreign wools have been in good demand at about former rates—some with a slight decline. Our stocks have become so reduced as to prevent the filling of orders for various kinds.

Low and coarse foreign wools for carpet manufacture, have been sold to a very limited extent, at somewhat easier prices, though the stock is very light and imports of no amount. The carpet branch of trade is suffering more than others, and the manufacture is nearly stopped.

The last London auction sales of Colonial wools went off at about former rates, only the faulty and wasty descriptions experienced a decline of ½ to 1d ⅌ lb. The low wools sold with less spirit, and the prices are quoted ¼ to ⅛d lower than those of the last Liverpool sales.

On the European Continent the wool markets are reported quiet but firm, with a tendency, however, towards easier prices during the new clip.

TELLKAMPF & KITCHING.

Grain in Store at Buffalo, July 1.

The following is the amount of grain in store (official) here, on the morning of July 1st:

Wheat, bu	218,672
Corn, bu	339,309
Oats, bu	73,041
Rye, bu	19,741
Peas, bu	400
Barley, bu	1,300
Total	648,463

—*Buffalo Advertiser*.

Stock of Sugar in New York, July 1.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Cuba, hhds	64,455	73,071	61,094
Porto Rico	12,502	10,647	9,470
New Orleans, &c.	2,598	1,023	4,052
English Islands, &c.	1,948	314	783
Total hhds	81,098	84,059	75,398
Boxes	24,723	12,331	25,025
Bags	50,000	93,392	191,940
Melado, hhds	2,335	5,686	7,436

STOCK OF MOLASSES, JULY 1.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Cuba Muscovado	6,563	4,093	7,683
Cuba Clayed	3,728	1,746	805
Porto Rico	1,929	7,024	5,584
Total hhds	12,220	7,863	14,071
Barrels	6,228	9,680	4,552

Receipts at Toledo.

The receipts at Toledo for the week ending June 29, were as follows:

Flour bbls	23,165
Wheat bu	121,932
Corn "	81,274
Oats "	3,530
Rye "	1,198

Receipts at Oswego.

Statement showing the comparative receipts by lake, of the following articles, for the month of June, in the last four seasons:

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Flour, bls	16,810	19,601	12,700	43,107
Wheat, bu	816,802	338,769	776,047	1,238,070
Corn "	421,961	150,795	843,097	615,033
Oats "	69,698	7,000	113,888	86,166
Barley "	992	....	4,652	....
Rye "	8,156	....	9,989	33,994
Peas "	1,357	718	5,656	16,148
Lumb'r ft	16,553,663	26,211,183	26,763,669	12,594,785

Statement showing the total receipts of same articles since the opening of navigation to July 1st, in the following years:

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Flour bls	46,964	21,637	86,647	66,159
Wheat bu	2,294,465	746,537	1,970,909	2,225,108
Corn "	865,540	348,997	3,018,992	1,355,743
Oats "	323,156	43,209	283,480	70,963
Barley "	132,345	1,709	40,335	42,291
Rye "	28,019	8,000	39,506	45,083
Peas "	7,627	1,374	13,630	24,602
Lumber ft	30,810,736	43,094,344	71,178,853	39,031,178

MARKETS BY THE LATEST MAILS.

TOLEDO—July 2.—Dispatches to the Board of Trade report wheat in New York at 3@3c lower. Market closing heavy. Corn dull and one cent lower. The sales to-day have been light. Flour—Nothing doing. Wheat—3,600 bu red, before report, at 86c; 500 bu white, p m; 800 bu red after first report and before second report [illegible]. Corn—Sales of 1,300 bu, at 21c, before report.—Blade.

FLOUR IN PHILADELPHIA—July 1.—There is very little inquiry for flour, either for export or home use, and the market is dull and drooping, holders generally being more anxious to realize. A few small lots are reported, mostly for [illegible]... [illegible]

rate. The receipts to-day are 3,161 brls flour, 3,597 bu wheat, 482 bu corn and 4,300 bu oats.—*North American*.

FLOUR IN PITTSBURGH—July 1.—There is no new feature to notice in the flour market. The demand continues light, and the transactions are limited. The sales aggregated about 275 bbls, mostly extra family, at $5.00 for spring, and $5.25@5.40 for winter wheat. Some few choice brands of family bring $5.75.

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN BOSTON.—July 1.—The receipts since yesterday have been: 1,397 brls flour, 2,126 bu corn, and 11,750 bu oats. The market for flour continues very dull, but without material change in prices. We quote common brands Western at $4.60; fancy brands, $4.87½@4.95; extras, $4.95@$4.87½; and superior, $5 25@6 00 ⅌ bbl, including choice brands St. Louis. Southern flour is quiet, and common and fancy is nominally $5.00@5.75; extras, $5.75@7.50; and superior at $7.75@8.00 ⅌ bbl, including choice brands. Baltimore. Corn is dull at 52c for Southern yellow; 48@47c for Western do; and 50@48c for Western mixed. Oats are dull at 31@32c ⅌ bu for Western and Canada. Rye, 75c.

BOSTON PROVISION MARKET.—July 1.—Pork is dull and transactions quite limited. We quote prime at $13 00@14.00; mess, $16@17; and clear, $18.00@19 ⅌ bbl, cash and 4 months. Beef is dull at $9.00@13 00 ⅌ bbl for Eastern and Western. Lard, 9½@10c in brls and tierces, and 10½@11c in kegs; and smoked hams, 8½@9½c ⅌ lb, cash and 4 months.

MILWAUKEE, July 2.—Flour—Receipts 1,118 brls. Market dull and unsettled. The only sale reported was 100 brls of "Milwaukee Steam XX" at $4.50. Wheat—Receipts 28,000 bu. Market dull and unchanged. Sales included *for currency*: 1,400 bu No 2 in store at 64c; 1,850 bu do at 67c; 3,000 bu in store at 68c for No 2 and 73c for No 1; 12,300 bu No 1 in store at 73c; 990 bu milling at 80c del; 1,000 bu rejected at 54c; 350 bu do at 50c. *For gold*: 700 bu No 2 at 56c; 350 bu No 1 at 68c, both lots in store.—*Sentinel*.

OCEAN FREIGHTS AT NEW YORK—July 2.—There is a considerable advance in rates for breadstuffs, not only for Great Britain, but to the continent. To Liverpool: 2600 brls flour at 2s@2s 3d; 19,000 bush wheat 9d in ships' bags; 7000 corn at 8½d in ships' bags; 40 hhds tallow at 22s 6d; and per steamer 13,000 bush wheat at 11d in ships' bags; 1000 boxes cheese at 60s, and lard and bacon at 50s. To London: 1600 brls flour at 3s; 19,500 bush wheat at 8½@9d in ships' bags, mostly at the lower rates; 50 hhds tobacco to a neutral vessel at 37s 6d. To Bristol: 50 tons oil cake at 25s. To Glasgow: 200 brls oat meal at 3s 6d; 100 hhds tallow on private terms. To Marseilles: heavy pipe staves at $50 ⅌ M. A Russian brig with 26,000 bush wheat at 9½d in bulk to London. The ship Narragansett with 40,000 bush wheat at 17c in shippers' bags to Havre.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

NOTE.—*Quotations of sales given in this Market Report, are understood to be for good convertible currency, unless otherwise stated.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 3, 1861.

FREIGHTS—Firmer. The engagements were as follows:—To Kingston:—brig Montezuma and bark Waverly, wheat, at 9c. To Port Dalhousie:—prop. Ontonagon, wheat, via Goderich, at 7½c. To Oswego: schr. Athenian, corn, at 9c; schr. Fulton, (engaged last night) oats, at 7c; prop. Sun, via Goderich, corn, at 9½c. To Buffalo:—prop. Mendota, wheat, at 7c; schr. Rapid, corn, at 5½c; brig Hollister, barley, at 5½c; schrs. Invincible, David Tod, Black Hawk and Cuyahoga, corn, at 5½c; bark Danube, schrs. Bonnie Doon and Jo Vilas, corn, at 6c; schr. Wing of the Wind, wheat, at 6½c.

FLOUR—Received, 4,036 brls; shipped by Lake, 4,889 brls. Market stagnant. Sales, 340 brls "Dacotah" Spring extra at $3 40 del; 100 brls "Warner" do at $3.37½ on track; 700 brls fair Spring extra at $3 20 del; 200 brls do at $3.15 del; 100 brls superfine at $2.18 del.

MILL STUFFS—10 tons Bran in bulk, at $3.25 on track.

WHEAT—Received, 41,000 bu; shipped, 78,946 bu. Market declined 2@3c. Sales, 1,000 bu Northwestern Club in store at 60c; 2,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 59½c; 14,000 bu do at 59c; 8,000 do at 58c; 2,000 bu do at 58c—gold; 1,500 bu No 2 Spring in store at 57c; 2,500 bu do at 56c; 15,000 bu do at 55c; 300 bu Rejected at 45c in store.

CORN—Received, 109,321 bu; shipped, 284,280 bu. Market very dull and 1@1½c lower. Sales, 8,500 bu River Mixed at 25½c afloat; 10,000 bu do at 25½c afloat; 5,700 bu Canal Mixed at 25c afloat; 5,000 bu Mixed in store at 22c; 8,000 bu do at 21½c; 1,000 bu Rejected in store at 18c; 1,000 bu do at 17½c; 2,000 bu do at 17c.

OATS—Received, 1,512 bu; shipped, none. Less demand. Sales, 1,000 bu No. 1 in store at 13c.

RYE—Received, 6,687 bu; shipped, 3,740 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 400 bu No. 1 in store at 30c; 900 bu do at 29c—gold; 200 bu Rejected in store at 19c—gold.

BARLEY—Received, 590 bu. No demand, and market dull and nominal.

HIGHWINES—Received, 142 bbls. Market quiet. Sales, 25 bbls at 13c.

ALCOHOL—Steady at 27@30c per gal.

MESS PORK—Nominal at $12 00@14.00.

LARD—Nominal at 8c.

TALLOW—Dull. Country, 6@6½c; City, 6½c @7c.

HIDES—Green Salted, 4@4½c; Dry Flint, 8c. Market quiet.

BUTTER—Common dull at 6@7c; good to choice, 8@10c.

EGGS—Dull, with sales at 6c ⅌ doz.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, $1.50@1.60 ⅌ doz: Turkeys, 6@7c ⅌ lb.

POTATOES—Old, dull and nominal at 10@17c; New, 50@60c.

LIVE STOCK—Received, 440 Hogs, 64 Beeves. Market quiet. Sales, 45 head Cattle, fair shipping stock, at $33 ⅌ head; 15 head, av. 1240 lbs, at $3.12½; 16 head, av. 1140 at $2.70; 160 Hogs, choice, av. 275 lbs, at $2.70; 50, av. 250 lbs, at $2.50; 60, av. 250 lbs, at $2.50; 100 good Sheep, at $1.50 ⅌ head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 3—FLOUR—Irregular, unsettled and 10 to 20c ⅌ bbl lower. Sales 13,500 brls at $3.75@3.80 for super state; $4.10@4.20 for extra state; $3 50@3.75 for super western; $3 90@4.50 for common to medium extra western; $4.61@4 80 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $4.90@6 50 for trade brands do—market closing dull and tendency downward. Canada flour in limited request at easier prices. Sales 680 bbls at $4.10@7 60 for common to choice extra. Rye flour selling in small parcels at $2.50@3.80 for common to choice superfine. Corn meal dull. Sales 100 bbls Caloric at $3.30.

WHISKEY—Scarcely so firm. Sales 350 bbls at 15@15½c.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy, unsettled and 2@3c lower. Private accounts by the Persia are unfavorable. Sales, 22,500 bu at 65@80c; 18,000 bu northwestern club at 81@83c; 19,800 Racine spring at 79@80c; 5,800 prime Canada club at 95c; 86,000 Milwaukee club at 79@80c; 43,000 amber Iowa at 90@93c; 12,000 white western at $1.08@1.18; winter red western $1.05@1 08. Rye, unchanged. Sales 4,500 bu state 67@68c. Barley and barley malt continue dull and nominal demand. Corn, less active, market slightly favors buyers; sales 44,000 bu at 40@45c common to prime new mixed western; 50c western yellow. Oats plenty and dull at 26@29c western and Canada; 29@31c ⅌ bu for state.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and prices without important change. Sales 220 bbls at $14 62½@14.75 for mess and $10 for prime. Beef rules quiet with small sales at $4.00@4 50 for prime; $8.50@9 00 for mess; $10.00@10 50 for re-packed mess; $10@11.25 for extramess. Prime mess beef and beef hams dull and nominally unchanged. Cut meats quiet at 4½@5¼c for shoulders; 5¾@6½c for hams. Sales 25 hhds dry salted hams at 6¼. Bacon dull and unchanged. Lard quiet. Sales 221 bbls at 8@9. Butter selling at 7@12½c for Ohio; 7@15 for state. Cheese steady at 2@7½c in quality.

CATTLE MARKET.—Receipts 3800 beeves, 123 cows, 719 veals, 11,618 sheep and lambs, 7632 swine. Beef this week has declined fully ½c ⅌ lb and in many instances ¾c. Fat steers 8@8½c; fully extra 8¾c, common 6c@7c; average of all sales 7¼@7½c. The average quality was good and market decidedly the poorest of the season. Sheep and lambs lower, with heavy supply; we quote 3@4c lower; sales 1044. Veal calves no lower; sales 4½@5c for prime and extra, 3@4c com. and ordinary. Milch cows still dull $25@50. Swine plenty and dull; sales at close at 3@3⅜c for for distillery-fed, live, and 3½@3¾c prime corn-fed.

BUFFALO, July 3—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; sales 10,000 bu No 2 Chicago spring at 61c; 6,000 bu do at 65c; 12 000 bu No 1 do at 70c. Corn dull and heavy; sales 6,500 bu high mixed at 33¾c; 6,500 bu yellow at 34c; 9,000 bu low mixed at 31c. Oats in fair demand; sales 7,000 bu at 21c; 6,000 bu at 21½c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm.

LAKE IMPORTS—10,000 brls flour, 171,000 bu wheat, 30,000 bu corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—600 brls flour, 128,000 bu wheat, 2,000 bu corn.

OSWEGO, July 3—FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and nominally lower. Corn dull; sales 7,000 bu Illinois at 36½c. Oats firm: sales 10,500 bu Canadian for home use, at 26c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady. Flour 28c, wheat 8c, corn 7c, to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—723 brls flour, 30,200 bu wheat, 7,800 bu corn, 10,500 bu oats, 25,400 bu rye.

CANAL EXPORTS—1,312 brls flour, 1,500 bu wheat, 13,300 bu corn, 1,000 rye. Canal exports since the opening of navigation to July 1st: 106,167 brls flour, 2,341,022 bu wheat, 1,363,755 bu corn, 60,329 bu oats, 37,268 bu barley.

Foreign Markets.

[PER PERSIA]—LIVERPOOL, June 23.—BREADSTUFFS.—The weather continues favorable for the crops. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report flour very slow offered—rather easier prices, ranging from 24s 6d to 28s. Wheat very slow, and in the absence of business, prices nominally unchanged; red 9s 6d@11s 6d; white 12s@13s 6d per cental. Corn pressing for sale at a further decline of 6d per quarter; mixed 28s@28s 6d; yellow 29s @29s; white 30s@32s.

PROVISIONS.—Beef slow of sale and unaltered. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon depressed and generally is ⅌ cwt lower, with very limited sales. Lard in large supply, and holders being anxious to sell, they accept low prices. Sales 50s for good refining. Cheese steady, but 2s@3s cheaper, for inferior. Sugars unaltered. Coffee dull.

SUNDAY—Breadstuffs dull. Provisions dull. Consols 89½@89⅝ money, 90@90⅛ account. Illinois Central shares 41⅛@40 discount; Erie 20@21.

LONDON MARKETS.—Barings quote wheat dull and difficult of sale at a decline of 1@2s; white American 60s; winter red 57s@59s. Flour very dull and fully 1s lower; 26s@28s6d ⅌ bbl. Sugar steady. Tea quiet.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Securities are unchanged. Business in shares and bonds limited. U S 6s bonds 80@82; do 5s 73½@73 ex July div; Md 5s 60@65; Mass 96—none for sale. No Ohio for sale.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED .... July 2.

Prop Ontonagon, Wilkins, Goderich, lot mdz.
Bark Cherebusco, Langley, Oconto, 180 m lumber.
Bark Invincible, Bowman, Buffalo, 900 brls salt.
Bark Stannard, Pomeroy, Buffalo.
Bark Nucleus, McPherson, Marquette, 800 tons pig iron.
Schr Rebecca, Danson, Buffalo, 130 m lumber.

ARRIVED .... July 3.

Prop Racine, Brett, Buffalo, lot mdz.
Brig Northumberland, Milton, Kingston.
Brig Seymour, Clelland, Fort River, 130 m lumber.
Schr Maple Leaf, Perry, Oswego, 600 brls salt.
Schr Yankee Blade, Linden, Buffalo.
Schr Warren, Council, Menomenee, 65 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Mariner, McVay, Green Bay, 200 brls fish.
Schr Allen, Boyle, Kingston, 100 cords wood.
Schr Rand, Cleland, Muskegon, 95 cords kindling wood.
Schr Dan Marble, Dougherty, Menomenee, 125 m lumber.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.
Schr Richard Mott, Reed, Milwaukee.

CLEARED .... July 2.

Prop Tonawanda, Palmer, Buffalo, 13,200 bu wheat, 2,500 brls flour, 2,000 pig lead, 100 brls highwines.
Prop Empire, Richardson, Ogdensburg, 3,000 bu corn, 1,700 brls flour, 40 brls highwines.
Prop Adriatic, McCrea, Buffalo, 10,540 bu corn, 2,679 brls flour, 972 bags rye, 4,977 pig lead.
Prop Powhattan, Jones, Goderich, 301 hides, 15,000 bu corn, 1,419 brls flour, 300 brls pork, 160 bags lead.
Bark Stannard, Pomeroy, Buffalo, 26,500 bu corn.
Schr Sea Bird, Thomas, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr Baltic, Baker, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr Griswold, Tait, Toronto, 16,500 bu corn.
Schr Wing of the Wind, Bland, Colborne, 12,000 bu wheat.
Schr Bay State, Cortill, Colborne, 15,500 bu corn.
Schr Enterprise, Gilmore, Buffalo, 14,250 bu corn.
Schr Tartar, Pomeroy, Sarnia, 11,500 bu corn.

CLEARED .... July 3.

Stmr Michigan, Stewart, Ontonagon, 5 bags meal, 4 brls eggs, 1 lumber wagon and sundries.
Prop Plymouth, Dickson, Buffalo, 20,000 bushels wheat.
Bark Pacific, Young, Green Bay.
Schr Titan, Roberts, Oswego, 16,000 bu wheat.
Schr Yankee Blade, Linden, Buffalo, 19,000 bu corn.
Schr Triumph, Smith, Milwaukee, 200 brls iron.
Schr Warren, Council, Grand River.
Schr E. Rand, Cleland, Muskegon.
Schr Marshalsea, Coffin, Buffalo, 25,000 bu corn.

Schr Syracuse, Carr, Oswego, 12,000 bu corn.
Schr Resolute, Hammond, Buffalo, 16,400 bu corn.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon.
Schr Live Yankee, Kramer, Kingston, 12,200 bu wheat.
Schr Lady of the Lakes, Stevens, Buffalo, 16,000 bu barley.
Schr Fulton, Tyler, Oswego, 22,000 bu oats.
Schr Marblehead, Perry, " 14,000 bu corn.
Schr Imperial, Stewart, Buffalo, 20,250 bu corn.

Marine Intelligence.

PASSED DETROIT—July 2.—UP—Props Iowa, Nile; barks E S Adams, Clayton, A P Nichols, Sonora, W S Pierson; brigs E W Cross, Mechanic, Acadia, J S Harvey, New York, N M Standart; schrs Berlin, Presto, Annexation, Carthaginian, Narragansett, L B Shepard, Arctic, Leader, Norwegian, Bridgett, Gold Hunter, D O Dickinson, Belle Sheridan, Autocrat, Garibaldi, Ayr, G Foot.

DOWN—Props Montgomery, Young America, Mohawk; barks City of Chicago, M Stockton, Fame; brig Globe; schrs E M Peck, J Cochrane, Perseverance, W R Hanna, Summit, Fred Hill, White Squall, John Thursby, Jupiter, Josephine, New London, T J Bronson, International, Challenge, Dis Vernon, Geo Worthington, Contest, J L J Farwell, Poland, S J Holley, Grace Murray, G L Newman, D B Martin, Rainbow, Huntress, St Paul.

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—BOUND WEST—On the 29th—Propeller Bay State; schrs Storm Spirit, Mercer. On the 1st July—Props. Wisconsin, Akron, Michigan; bark Geo. Thurston; schrs Susquehanna, Lively, (Oswego), Empire State.

BOUND EAST—On the 29th—Bark S D Woodruff; schr Conquest. On the 1st July—Str Geo Moffatt; prop Vermont; bark Gibraltar; brig Saxon; schrs C Y Richmond, L M Mason, Reindeer, Arbuckle, M Ballard.

The bark Niagara is discharging at the elevator.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED .... July 3.

Investigator, Athens, 90 c y rubble stone.
Republic, N. Morris, 130 tons coal.
Alexander, Lockport, 4300 bush corn.
Troubadour, Lockport, 5300 bush corn.
Globe, Lockport, 4119 bush rye, 1200 bush corn.
Mary Emery, Ottawa, 5000 bush corn, 1239 lbs butter.
Clyde, Ottawa, 5400 bush corn.
Lioness, Ottawa, 5000 bush corn.
Ontario, Ottawa, 4500 bush corn.
R E Goodell, Ottawa, 3940 bush corn, 600 bush wheat.
Thames, Ottawa, 5400 bush corn.
Golden State, Lasalle, 2650 bush corn, 2365 bush wheat.

CLEARED .... July 3.

Baltimore, Lasalle, 20,000 ft lumber, 150 brls salt.
Old Abe, Joliet.
Africa, Lasalle.
Banner, Lasalle, 53,878 ft lumber.
Atlanta, Lasalle, 12,633 ft timber, 7800 lbs stoves.
Edinburgh, Marseilles.
Edmonia, Lasalle, 82,078 f lumber, 4500 ft siding, 15,000 shingles, 10 m lath.
Lioness, Ottawa, 30 brls salt, 4 tons mdse.
Investigator, Athens.
L P Dodge, Ottawa.
Arctic, Morris, 70 brls salt, 2 hhds sugar.
Imperial, Lockport.
Troubadour, Lockport.
H Hamlin, Ottawa, 50 bls lime.
New York, Lasalle, 45,111 ft lumber, 4400 lbs h h furniture.
Orator, Lasalle, 31,908 ft lumber.

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1861.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE.

Time and Insurance Saved
VIA
CHICAGO, PORT SARNIA
And Gt. Western Railway Line.

Reliable and ample arrangements for the transportation of GRAIN and property of all kinds via this route by first-class PROPELLERS and SAIL VESSELS from Chicago to Sarnia, GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY from Sarnia to Hamilton and Toronto, and first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels daily from Hamilton to Oswego, Montreal and all American and Canadian Ports on Lake Ontario, making this a most desirable route for the shipment of Produce.

Time and Insurance will be less by this than by any other Line,

As the entire distance and danger of navigation via "St. Clair Flats" and "Lake Erie" is saved.

For Freight or Passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH, 7 and 8 River street, or to
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Ten Days
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LETTERS will be received at the office of the United States Express Company, CORNER OF CLARK AND LAKE STREETS, (130 Lake and 32 Clark streets.)

Which will be forwarded to connect with the Pony Express, leaving St. Joseph, Missouri, every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 11 P. M.

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Sent to Fort Kearney on the mornings of Monday and Friday, will connect with the Pony, leaving St. Joseph Wednesdays and Saturdays.

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A FAST FREIGHT LINE,

Which enables them to transport freight with greater dispatch than heretofore, or than any other line now established. Also, can contract at as low rates as any responsible line.

Having been engaged in the transportation of goods from the above points to Pike's Peak for the past three years, feel confident of their ability to give

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Either by regular or our fast line.

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TRANSPORTATION LINE
FROM
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
TO
DENVER AND MOUNTAIN CITY,

In connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company who are prepared to give through Bills of Lading from Chicago to Denver City and Mountain City.

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DENVER CITY AND THE GOLD REGION

During the past year, respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they expect to engage largely in the business the ensuing year, and will be prepared to

Transport any Amount of Freight
THAT MAY OFFER,
From One Thousand to Five Thousand Tons.

All freight bills will be required to be settled at the date of shipment; or cash will be required on delivery at point of destination.

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Our first trains will start about the

20TH DAY OF APRIL,

Or as soon before as the grass on the Plains will allow.

Our terms will be made known upon application to our office in Leavenworth, or to the offices of any of our agents.

For rates and contracts call on WM. MARTIN, General Freight Agent of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., foot of South Water street.

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Office and Manufactory at Lutz & Johnston's Iron Works, No. 24 Franklin street.

FOUNDRY PIG IRON.—
300 tons Assorted Foundry Pig Iron,
From the celebrated Missouri Furnace, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. Missouri funds will be taken at Par in payment. NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., 226, 228 and 230 South Water street.

250 Bbls REFINED SUGARS,
Granulated, Crushed and Powdered, of standard quality, arriving and for sale by
PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,
16 South Water street.

500 Boxes FIRE CRACKERS,
No. 1 Gold Chop, for sale by
PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,
16 South Water street.

450 HLF. CHESTS TEAS—Y. H., Imperial, Gunpowder and Oolong, of superior flavor and quality.
PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,
16 South Water street.

100 CASES TOBACCO—The best brands in market.
PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,
16 South Water street.

150 HHDS N. O. SUGAR, COMMON to choice—for sale by
PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,
16 South Water street.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Meal or Flour filled in short order and at the lowest rates. STEVENS & NORRIS.

PRIME BARLEY MALT AL[illegible]

Auction Sales.

CONTINUED SALE OF
Rich French Lace
MANTILLAS AND EMBROIDERIES
AT AUCTION.

New lot opened and positively to be closed out for what they will bring, on FRIDAY, July 5th, at 10 A. M. and 2½ P. M., at our Salesrooms, No. 12 Lake street.

These goods embrace all the newest styles of importations, viz:

The ZEGARAS, BERNOOZE, SULTANAS, &c.,

Comprising elegant Pusher Lace, double flounced; also French Lyons Cambric, and British CRYSTELLA LACES, with a large assortment of French Lace Points. Also, a superb assortment of Swiss and Cambric COLLARS AND SETTS.

The above are all fine goods and latest styles, and sent to us from the East with instructions to sell them without reserve.

The above sale is designed especially for the Ladies, to which their attention is particularly invited. Goods will be on Exhibition on Saturday afternoon before the sale. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

By Gilbert, Sampson & Warner,
SECOND-HAND AND NEW FURNITURE,
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, BEDSTEADS,
Cooking Stoves, &c.,
AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY MORNING, July 6th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell part of the Furniture of a family declining housekeeping, together with a large and general assortment of

New Parlor, Diningroom,
And Chamber Furniture,

Carpets, Oil Cloth, Cooking Stove, Mirrors, Bedsteads, &c.
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
CLOTHING,
Jewelry, Dry Goods, &c.
AT AUCTION.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., will sell for cash, on FRIDAY, July 5th, at 9½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, an invoice of Boots and Shoes, an invoice of Ready-Made Clothing, Dry Goods and Jewelry.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auct'rs.

MILITARY SADDLE AND
TRAPPINGS
AT AUCTION.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for cash, on SATURDAY, July 6th, at 11 o'clock, at their Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, Military Saddle and Trappings complete.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BLACKWALNUT AND
CHERRY BEDSTEADS AT AUCTION.

WM. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for cash on SATURDAY, July 6th, at 10 o'clock, at their Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, 50 Cherry and Blackwalnut Round Cornered Bedsteads.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GENTEEL FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
Crockery Ware, Piano Forte, &c., &c.,
AT AUCTION.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for cash, at their Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, on SATURDAY, July 6th, at 9½ o'clock, all the Furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping, consisting of Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture, Crockery Ware, Carpets, &c., &c.

ALSO,
ONE FINE PIANO FORTE.
ALSO,
A lot of Liquors in Cask and Bottles.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

JEWETT & CO., Grocery, Merchandise and Real Estate Salesroom, No. 56 Dearborn street.

Represent Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington Gold Mining Companies for the Development of Colorado Gold Interests, on the settlement of National Difficulties.

Refer by special permission to Commodore C. Vanderbilt, New York. Chicago references given.

Opening Sale, Friday, July 5th, 1861—Groceries, &c. 500 packages Ale, Candles, Soap, Tobacco, Watches, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Carpets, &c., and general Groceries. Opening Sale, Wednesday, July 10th, 1861—Real Estate. Particulars hereafter.

Regular Sale Days—For Merchandise, Tuesdays and Fridays; Real Estate, Mondays.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
107 Dearborn Street, (Portland Block.)
HUGH ALEXANDER

Prompt attention will be given to Sales of Furniture at Residences, or Stocks of Merchandise at Stores and Salesroom. Buyers will at all times find a good assortment of well made Furniture kept on hand for Private Sale. Cash advances will be made on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Carpets, &c., &c., for Public Sale. Sales by Auction three times a week. Consignments solicited of all kinds of Merchandise for sale at salesroom, or in any part of the city on reasonable terms. Sales settled at once. Best of references given. P. O. Box 3778.

Railroads.

CLEVELAND AND BUFFALO.
1861.

The Michigan Southern Railroad Company's splendid Passenger Steamers

CITY OF BUFFALO, 2,100 tons burthen,
A. D. PERKINS, COMMANDER.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, 2,000 tons burthen,
L. B. GOLDSMITH, COMMANDER.

Will, on and after June 24th, leave C. & T. Co's Dock, at Cleveland for Buffalo alternately every evening at 9 o'clock, except Saturday and Sunday.

Railroad Tickets good on Steamers. First-class fare includes Meals and State Room.

The Boats have no equals for Speed, Safety and Comfort. Connections made at Buffalo with trains for Niagara Falls, Saratoga, New York, Boston, &c., &c. Fare and Freight rates same as Railroad. Time quicker than by other routes. J. C. HARRISON, Manager, Buffalo.
LEWIS R. MORRIS, Freight Agent, Cleveland.

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI
RAILROAD.
FARE REDUCED TO
Beloit, Freeport, Galena, Dubuque,
AND ALL POINTS IN IOWA.

TWO EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS leave daily from the Depot of the
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY
AT 9:00 A. M. and 9:00 P. M.

Fare to BELOIT $2.00
Fare to FREEPORT $2.50
Returning leave Freeport at 1.00 P. M.
Time Saved, Chicago to Beloit ....1 hour 37 minutes
do. Chicago to Freeport ....1 hour 45 do.
do. Freeport to Chicago ....1 hour 45 do.
do. Beloit to Chicago ....1 hour 15 do.

Tickets for sale at the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Depot: Full passenger rates viz:
Chicago to Beloit $2.85
Chicago to Freeport $3.00
Conductors on the Racine and Mississippi Railroad will refund to
Beloit Passengers ....85 cents.
Freeport ".... $1.50
Making through fare to each point $2.00
J. A. REDBURN,
Gen'l Ticket Agent, R. & M. R. R.
MATT. TAYLOR, Superintendent.

The Illinois Central and the Galena and Chicago Union Railroads having commenced a competition for the express purpose of injuring the business of the Racine and Mississippi Railroad, on the ground that the Racine and Mississippi is shortly to have a new and independent outlet to the Mississippi River, the managers of the Racine and Mississippi are prepared, to accommodate the public at LOWER RATES THAN THEIR ANTAGONISTS OFFER, until they shall desist from their present unjustifiable proceedings.
G. A. THOMSON,
General Manager R. & M. R. R.

Lake Transportation.

1861. 1861.
THE
NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO.

Will during the present season, run their line of
FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS
Regularly between
Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes,
FORMING
A DAILY LINE,
For Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and
TRI-WEEKLY LINE,

To and from Chicago, Milwaukee, and intermediate ports.

Connecting with the Railroads between Ogdensburgh and Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, Worcester, Fitchburgh, Keene, Bellows Falls, Rutland, Burlington, and other intermediate points.

At Cape Vincent with the Watertown and Rome Railroad.

And at Oswego with the New Oswego Line of Canal Boats between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York.

Through freights subject to but one transhipment.

Connecting at Chicago with the several Lines of Railroads to the South and West.

AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES.

J. MYERS, No. 191 Broadway, New York.
J. L. WARNER, No. 5 Coenties Slip, New York.
JOHN HOCKING, No. 96 State street, Boston.
J. L. THOMPSON, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.
J. H. CONSELYEA, Cape Vincent, N. Y.
GEO. A. EDDY, Oswego, N. Y.
CRAWFORD & HOVEY, Oswego, N. Y.
WALKER & HAYES, Toledo, Ohio.
A. R. MATHEWS, Detroit, Mich.
G. J. HALE, Milwaukee, Wis.
TAYLOR, MURRAY & CO., Racine, Wis.
PARSONS & BOWEN, Cleveland.
MATHER & CO., Chicago.

BUFFALO, CHICAGO
AND
Lake Huron Railroad Line.
SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE
TAKE NOTICE!

The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company having completed their arrangements for a Tri-Weekly Line of First-Class Screw Steamers:

HUNTER, ...680 tons ......Capt. Dickson.
EDITH, ...649 tons ......Capt. L. Hunt.
ONTONAGON, ...557 tons ......Capt. B. Wilkins.
SUN, ...649 tons ......Capt. Jones.

To run between CHICAGO and GODERICH, C. W., (TOUCHING AT ALL INTERMEDIATE PORTS,) in direct connection with the

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON R. R.,

For Buffalo and at Buffalo with the NEW YORK & ERIE R. R., for New York and Boston, and at Stratford, C.W., with the GRAND TRUNK R. R. of Canada, for Toronto, Kingston, Ogdensburg, Montreal, and Portland and Boston, and also with steamers, DAILY, from Port Dalhousie, for Rochester, Oswego, Sackets Harbor, Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, and Montreal, offering superior inducements for the speedy transportation of any and all property entrusted to their care.

[illegible] more railroad and less water than any other line, and a saving of One-Half Insurance and from 2 to 3 DAYS TIME. For further particulars, apply to
A. J. SPENCER & CO.,
Gen'l West'n Ag'ts, foot South La Salle st.

IMPORTANT.—Look in at
178 RANDOLPH STREET, Chicago,
And see how low they sell Oils, White Lead, Zinc, Paints, French and American Glass, Varnishes and Japans of all kinds; Alcohol, Burning Fluids, [illegible]
THOS. R. WOOD & CO.

CARD MUSIC FOR BANDS.

Army Equipments.

MILITARY UNIFORM
For Sale Cheap.
A number of Ready Made Grey Military Suits for one Company. [illegible]

ARMY EQUIPMENTS
CAMP BLANKETS
AND KNAPSACKS COMPLETE
And so arranged that they may be formed [illegible]
KNAPSACKS WITH CAPES.
The above are newly invented equipments furnished to large quantities [illegible] HAVERSACKS, CAMP BLANKETS, [illegible] for Agency of JOHN B. [illegible] dolph street, Kingsbury Block.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.
We are now extensively engaged in manufacturing
Dragoon Equipments,
KNAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, WATER [illegible]
BLANKETS, CARTRIDGE BOXES, [illegible]
KNIFE-SHEATHS, &C.
And are prepared to furnish large quantities
AT SHORT NOTICE.
SAMPLES ON HAND.
TURNER & SIDWAY, 33 RANDOLPH STREET,
Manufacturers of Saddles, Horse Collars, &c.
All inquiries promptly answered.

MILITARY GOODS.
BLUE CLOTH
Grey Cloth,
Flannel,
Blankets,
And Trimmings
FOR SALE BY
BOWEN BROTHERS,
74 and 76 Lake Street.

MILITARY CAPS
J. & A. HERZOG,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS
138 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago. September Term, A. D. 1861. Isaac [illegible] T. Bay, Daniel T. Wood, Loren G. [illegible] Dodge, F. H. Bigelow and John B. [illegible] the last will and testament of Henry B. [illegible]—In Chancery. Affidavit of the non-residence of Loren [illegible] and F. H. Bigelow, two of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Loren G. Butler and F. H. [illegible] that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the [illegible] day of May, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the [illegible] Monday of September next, 1861, as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said Loren G. Butler and F. H. Bigelow, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of [illegible] 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
BURGESS & ROOT, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook S. S.—Circuit Court of Cook County, June Term 1861. [illegible] vs. Charles A. [illegible] Chancery. Affidavit of the non-residence of Charles [illegible] defendant above named having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, notice is hereby given to the said Charles [illegible] that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of July next, 1861, as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said defendant, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago in said County, on the first Monday of July next, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
[illegible] CHURCH, Clerk.
H. B. STEVENS, Compl'ts Sol'r.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S. S.—Circuit Court of Cook County, in Chancery. Wendel Allis vs. [illegible]. Public notice is hereby given that I, L. [illegible], Master in Chancery in and for said County, [illegible] cause, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House, in the County of Cook, in the City of Chicago, on [illegible] day of July, A. D. 1861, at the hour of [illegible] of said day, all the following described premises and real estate, to-wit:—Sixteen, and seventy (70) feet north and adjoining the south [illegible] of the alley in Lot five, in block thirty-two, in the Original Town of Chicago, [illegible] Beginning at a point on the east line of Lot [illegible] [illegible] feet north of the southeast corner, [illegible] south eleven feet and four inches, thence [illegible] diagonally to a point sixty-five feet east [illegible] [illegible] to the place of beginning, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois.
L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery of Cook County.
Chicago, June 15th, 1861.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861.—William T. Burgess, [illegible] D. Tilsworth, Rudolph M. Tilsworth, William [illegible] Hill, Rosina Hill, Robert F. Burgess, [illegible] and Elizabeth Burgess, [illegible] Greenfield [illegible], H. L. Hill, [illegible] Jo [illegible] Kiesch, William S. Bond, Joseph [illegible] and Wm. T. Purcell and Aaron Hayes [illegible]. Public notice is hereby given to the said [illegible] Fairbairn, that in pursuance of a decretal order of the Superior Court of Chicago, made in said cause on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1861, at the suit of [illegible] [illegible]. Now, therefore, unless you, the said [illegible] shall personally be and appear before said [illegible] [illegible] thereof to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Chicago, [illegible] day of August, A. D. 1861, [illegible] [illegible] will be made, and the said premises, or so much of the property attached as may be necessary to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago. Francis W. Buckingham vs. Charles A. [illegible], William Winn, Horace F. Waite, William [illegible], Charles Winn, Hannah Winn, [illegible] Eureta Raimy, Frances Winn and the [illegible] of James Winn, deceased.—In Chancery. Affidavit of the non-residence of said Francis and William Winn, and that the heirs of said [illegible] are unknown, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said [illegible] Winn, William Winn, and the unknown heirs of James Winn, deceased, that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, as amended, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of August next, as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said Francis Winn, William Winn, and the unknown heirs of James Winn, deceased, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
W. T. BURGESS, Compl'ts Sol'r.
Chicago, June 4th, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas James G. Maclay and Margaret Maclay, his wife, did execute and deliver unto Edward H. Arnold, Trustee, &c., a deed of trust dated [illegible] 1856, and recorded in the recorder's office of Cook County, in Book [illegible] of deeds, page [illegible], on the 11th day of April A. D. 1856, by which said Maclay and wife conveyed to said Arnold, as trustee, the following described premises, situated in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, to-wit: the north forty-nine feet (49) of lot (6) six, in block thirty-one (31) in Wolcott's Addition to Chicago, fronting forty-nine feet on Clark street by eighty [illegible] [illegible], for the purpose of securing the payment of a certain promissory note [illegible] thousand dollars payable [illegible] years with interest at ten per cent per annum payable semi-annually [illegible] said Arnold as trustee, as aforesaid, [illegible] that in case default should be made in the payment of the interest on said principal sum or any part thereof [illegible] [illegible] thirty days after the same should become due and payable, then the principal sum with all arrears of interest should at the option of said Arnold [illegible] [illegible] become due and payable, and he might be authorized to sell said premises [illegible] at public auction [illegible] [illegible] in and by said trust deed is provided [illegible]. Now, therefore, default having been made in the payment of the interest coupon on said note, [illegible] to 1861, A. D. 1861, for the sum of one hundred [illegible] fifty dollars; and the owner and holder of said note [illegible] and also the assignee and holder of said [illegible] [illegible] application to said Edward H. Arnold to sell said premises by virtue of the powers in him [illegible], I, the undersigned, as trustee aforesaid, will on the [illegible] day of August, A. D. 1861, at [illegible] o'clock, noon of said day at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, sell [illegible] vendee, the premises hereinbefore described, and all the right and equity of redemption of the said Maclay and Margaret his wife.
EDWARD H. ARNOLD, Trustee.
DAVIS & NISSEN, Sol'rs.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, A. D. 1861. [illegible] Hunton, his wife, Joseph Johnson, [illegible] Wicker, John Dengleton, American [illegible], Jos. Samuel Bailey, John B. [illegible], Brown, Peter Kinney, Eggleston B. [illegible] and unknown heirs of Joseph [illegible] [illegible]—In Chancery. Affidavit having been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago that [illegible] [illegible] gone out of this State. Notice is hereby given to the said Robert Hughes that the complainant filed [illegible] of complaint in said Court on the [illegible] [illegible] said Defendants, returnable on the first Monday of [illegible]. Now, unless you, the said [illegible] [illegible] next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of [illegible] and plead, answer or demur to [illegible] a decree entered against you [illegible].
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
KING & SCOTT, Complainants' Sol'rs.

CHILDREN'S GIGS, [illegible] CABS, CARTS, [illegible] Wholesale and Retail, at [illegible] Lake street.

BIRD CAGES.—100 [illegible] Also, Parrot and Squirrel Cages, [illegible] Sale, at wholesale.
AT 136 LAKE STREET.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
Daily, delivered in city, per year [illegible]
Daily, delivered in city, per week [illegible]
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year [illegible]
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months [illegible]
Tri-weekly, per year [illegible]
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 months) [illegible]
" 3 copies [illegible]
" 5 copies [illegible]
" 10 copies [illegible]
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club [illegible]
Additions to clubs may be made at the same rate.
Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune

SATURDAY, JULY [illegible]

For New Advertisements, Amusements, etc., see Fourth Page.

THE NATION'S WAR CRY:
Forward to Richmond! Forward to Richmond! The Rebel Congress must not be allowed to meet there by the 20th of July. BY THAT DATE THE PLACE MUST BE HELD BY THE NATIONAL ARMY!

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Message of the President of the United States, herewith published, is certainly the most important paper that has been given to the country since the adoption of the Constitution. It is sufficient to say that it is fully up to the demands of the great occasion which called Congress together in extraordinary session—that it calls for the means of making the war "short and decisive"—that it proposes to bring into the field 400,000 men, and to employ $400,000,000 in the [illegible] it short and decisive. The argument against the secession dogma is [illegible] and exhaustive, bearing in all its parts the clear and logical imprint of Abraham Lincoln.

If any part of the message is open to criticism, we apprehend it is that which relates to the amount of money necessary to carry the war to a successful issue. No war ever yet was fought for $400,000,000 in a single year. The army of 212,773 men, embracing an artillery force of 17,973 men, and costing the amount of 18,211 [illegible] in the colonies, embracing [illegible] *Chinese war*—cost only $70,8[illegible] the last fiscal year, of which [illegible] $11,000,000 was paid in pensions. The French army numbers 400,000 [illegible] whom 76,903 are cavalry, and [illegible] 28,529. The annual cost of [illegible] only $97,774,177, of which [illegible] paid in pensions.

Of course the original equipment of these forces is not embraced in these statements, but it is difficult to believe that it can be more than double [illegible] maintaining the entire army [illegible]. We do not assume to be wiser than the officer who is [illegible] the figures presented in [illegible] we cannot repress the [illegible] Secretary of War has made [illegible] on a basis about twice as large as existing facts can warrant. [illegible] maintaining the Navy is [illegible] per annum, when the [illegible] abroad on expensive stations [illegible] seem that $20,000,000, or [illegible] the outside, ought to be [illegible] ent purposes for that department [illegible] maining $375,000,000 is [illegible] swallowed up by land operations [illegible] can be shown to be really [illegible] be shown that it can be [illegible] pended, let it be voted and [illegible] as possible. The public will [illegible] terest for Secretary Cameron's [illegible] timates.

That the President is [illegible] flinching as the people of [illegible] themselves, is all that need [illegible] precisely what we, in common [illegible] have known the incorruptible [illegible] Mr. Lincoln, have expected [illegible] ginning. In this, the most [illegible] tion of the message, he has [illegible] be desired.

A MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

The President's Message [illegible] whole mystery about the [illegible] forcement of Forts Sumter [illegible] during the first month of [illegible] ministration. It is briefly [illegible] Anderson and his brother [illegible] the government that Fort [illegible] be reinforced without the [illegible] disciplined soldiers, and [illegible] provisions would last only [illegible] period. Gen. Scott after [illegible] of the situation, decided that [illegible] force could not be collected [illegible] Charleston before starvation [illegible] done its work. But to [illegible] opportunity of relieving [illegible] derson, the Lieutenant [illegible] a consultation with the [illegible] of the army and navy, [illegible] at the same conclusion, [illegible] tion of the fort was [illegible] place the Government [illegible] at home, but to convey [illegible] the idea that it had voluntarily [illegible] in its own destruction. [illegible] fatal results, it was determined [illegible] Fort Pickens simultaneously [illegible] forced evacuation of Sumter [illegible] was dispatched by sea to [illegible] of the Brooklyn to land [illegible] Pickens. But when the [illegible] naval station in front of [illegible] troops had been transferred [illegible] and the commander of [illegible] *to obey the order*, alleging [illegible] flimsy armistice of ex-President [illegible] (This was an act of [illegible] Capt. Adams, if he [illegible] mander of the Sabine, [illegible] immediately court-martialed [illegible] When this news was received [illegible] Pickens, it was too late [illegible] tion thither before Fort [illegible] It was then determined [illegible] effort in the power of [illegible] send provisions to Major [illegible] the provisions were sent [illegible] naval force, but the Fort [illegible] and reduced before the [illegible] to the assistance of the [illegible]

The whole mystery is [illegible] explained; but it is still [illegible] why Capt. Adams has not [illegible] as a mutineer against his [illegible] If not a traitor to his country [illegible]

ORGANIZATION OF [illegible]

The promptness with which [illegible] ganized, and proceeded [illegible] highly gratifying to the [illegible] member with pain the protracted [illegible] perate struggle that occurred [illegible] ago, between the parties, [illegible] was elected. The [illegible] witnessed in the Hall of [illegible] resentatives, were a disgrace [illegible]

Not only has the House [illegible] cers promptly and without [illegible] it has made most excellent [illegible] new Speaker is perhaps [illegible] mentarian in the body. [illegible] to be a vigorous and decided [illegible] an,—qualities indispensable [illegible] officer. The want of [illegible] Speaker kept the House [illegible] roar and confusion. With [illegible] presiding officer, the business [illegible] lar branch of Congress [illegible] with becoming gravity, [illegible] cy, and to the general [illegible] body itself.

The selection of a [illegible] Speaker excluded Col. Forney [illegible] tion, popular and [illegible] was. After him the choice [illegible] fallen on one more deserving [illegible] ble to the country at large [illegible] and gallant Emerson Etheridge [illegible] nessee, who has carried [illegible] in upholding the Union [illegible] He is one of that gallant [illegible] whom the loyal men [illegible] gathered and bid defiance [illegible] terrorists. We allude [illegible]